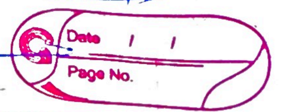


Narration
(Narration)

22 - March - 2024
Friday



1) Direct Narration / speech (प्रत्यक्ष)
2) Indirect Narration / speech (अप्रत्यक्ष)

⇒ Narration एक Grammatical term है जिसका शाब्दिक अर्थ 'कथन' है।

⇒ यह 'Narrate (verb) - कहना' का Abstract Noun है।

⇒ Direct speech → वक्ता के बातों को हूबहू उसके शब्दों में व्यक्त किया जाता है तो उसे प्रत्यक्ष कथन कहा जाता है।

⇒ Indirect speech → वक्ता के बातों को सुनकर उसे अपने तरीके से अपने शब्दों में सारांश के रूप में परिवर्तित करके व्यक्त किया जाता है तो अप्रत्यक्ष कथन कहा जाता है।

- Aman said to me, "I am writing a letter."
= Aman told me that he was writing a letter.

D. speech - ________ , " ________ ."
R. clause — Reported speech

⇒ Reported speech की शुरुआत Direct speech में हमेशा Capital letter से होता है।

⇒ कभी - कभी Direct Narration में Reported speech और Reporting clause का क्रम बदल दिया गया होता है लेकिन Indirect Narration में इसे हमेशा Reporting clause को पहले तथा Reported speech को बाद के क्रम में लिखा जाता है क्योंकि यह एक Noun clause होता है।

⇒ उल्टे क्रम में Indirect narration के Reporting clause का verb, subject के पहले होता है।

- "Do this at once", said he.
= He said, "Do this at once."

29-march-2024
Friday

- "Forward, my son", said the general, "and fight the enemies bravely."
= The general said to his men, "Forward and fight the enemies bravely."

(1): General Rules :-

A Changement of Pronoun

1. pronouns के changement में pronoun का केवल person और (pronoun) बदलता है लेकिन उसका 'number' और 'case' कभी नहीं बदलता है।
2. First person का pronoun 'I' या इसका कोई भी रूप को Indirect narration में Reporting clause के subject में बदला जाता है। यदि Reporting clause का subject noun हो तो उसे pronoun में ~~बदल~~ बदलकर change किया जाता है।

- He said to me, "I want to do my work myself."
= He told me that he wanted to do his work ~~hisse~~ himself.

3. Reported speech में first person का pronoun we और उसका कोई भी रूप आये तो we को they में change कर दिया जाता है।

- He said to boys, "We shall go to city tomorrow."
= He told boys that they would go to city tomorrow.

Date / /
Page No.

4. यदि Reporting clause का subject first person का कोई pronoun हो या 'we' से पूरे मानव जाति का बोध होता है तो we को change नहीं किया जाता है।

- I said to my friends, "we should do our work well."
= I told my friends that we should do our work well.
- The teacher said to students, "we cannot escape death."
= The teacher told students that we cannot escape death.

5. जब कोई पत्रिका का संपादक, कंपनी, संस्थान की ओर से लिखे गए statement में आए we तथा इसके रूप को It में बदल दिया जाता है।

- The Times of India said, "Our office will remain closed on mand!"
= The Times of India declared that its office would remain closed on mand.

6. यदि Reported speech में 'you' या इसका कोई भी रूप आये तो यह object के अनुसार change होता है।

- He said to me, "You do not do your work well"
= He told me that I did not do my work well.
- I said to her, "I want to help you."
= I told her that I wanted to help hers.

7. यदि Reporting clause में object न आया हो तो you को He, She या They में change किया जाता है।

01- April 2024
Monday

– I said, "You do not do your work well."
= I said that he did not do his work well.
or, I told him that he did not do his work well.
or, I said that she did not do her work well.
or, I told her that she did not do her work well.
or, I said that they did not do their work well.
or, I told them that they did not do their work well.

– I said, "You do not do your work yourself."
= I said that he did not do his work himself.
or, I told him that he did not do his his work himself.
or, I said that she did not do her work herself
or, I told her that she did not do her work ~~her work~~ herself.

– I said, "You do not do your work yourselves."
= I said that they did not do their work themselves.
or, I told them that they did not do their work themselves.

– I said, "You should take care of your wife."
= I said that he should take care of his wife.
or, I told him that he should take care of his wife.
or, I said that they should take care of their wife.
or, I told them that they should take care of their wife.

– I said, "You should take care of your wife yourself.
= I said that he should take care of his wife himself.

To have क्रिया को तीन रूप में use किया जाता है
(i) Auxi. verb (ii) full verb (iii) main verb
लेकिन अमेरिका में दो रूप में → (i) Auxi. (ii) Main verb

or, I told him that he should take care of his wife himself.

→ I said, "you should take care of your wife yourselves."

= I said that they ~~should~~ should take care of their wife themselves.

or, I told them that they should take care of their wife themselves.

⇒ यदि Reported speech में कोई third person का pronoun आया हो तो उसे change नहीं किया जाता है।

⇒ अगर Reporting clause में कोई Noun होता है तो Indirect Narration में उसे pronoun में बदल दिया जाता है लेकिन Reported speech में कोई Noun आये तो उसे नहीं बदला जाता है।

⇒ अगर Reporting clause में Reporting verb का कोई object नहीं आया हो और Reported speech में you या you का कोई भी रूप आया हो तो उसे Number और Gender के आधार पर He, She, और they या इसके किसी रूप में बदला जाता है। यदि Number और Gender clear (सुनिश्चित) न हो तो इसे किसी में बदला जा सकता है।

03-April-2024
Wednesday

B. Changement of Tense

- He says to me, "I want to help you."
= He tells me that he wants to help me.

⇒ अगर Reporting clause present tense या Future tense में रहे तो Reported speech के tense को change नहीं किया जाता है।
⇒ अगर Reporting clause past tense में रहे और Reported speech में is/am/are full verb या Auxiliary verb के रूप में आया हो तो इसे Subject के Number के अनुसार was/were में बदल दिया जाता है। तथा Full verb या Auxiliary verb के रूप में was/were आया हो तो Indirect speech में इसे 'had been' में बदल दिया जाता है।

is/am/are ⟶ was/were
was/were ⟶ had been

- He said to me, "I was not with you."
= He told me that he had not been with me.
- He said to me, "I was playing with your friend."
= He told me that he had been playing with ~~you~~ my friend.

Do/Does ⟶ Did
Did ⟶ had done
(Aux/Full) has/have ⟶ had
(Aux/Full) had ⟶ x (No change)

⇒ main verb के रूप में आये had को change किया जाता है।

- He said to me, "I had a beautiful gift for you."
= He told me that he had a beautiful gift for me
or, He told me that he had had a beautiful gift for me.

⇒ जब Reporting clause Past Tense में हो तो,

Reported speech in Direct speech		Reported Speech in Indirect speech
Present Indefinite	→	Past Indefinite
Present continuous	→	Past continuous
Present perfect Tense	→	Past perfect Tense
Present perfect cont.	→	Past perfect cont.
Past Indefinite Tense	→	Past perfect tense
Past continuous Tense	→	Past perfect conti-
Past perfect Tense	→	× (No change)
Past perfect contin.	→	× (No change)
shall	→	should (generally)
will	→	would (generally)

- He said to me, "I shall help you if you help me."
= He told me that he would help me if I helped him.

- I said to him, "I shall help you if you help me."
= I told him that I should help him if he helped me.

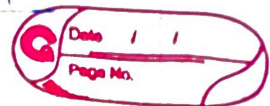
may → might , can → could

⇒ might, could, must, would, ought सामान्यतः नहीं बदलते हैं।

2) must से morality / Duty का भाव व्यक्त होता है तो must change नहीं होगा। लेकिन

- The teacher said to the students, "We must be loyal to our country."
= The teacher told the students that they must be loyal to their country.

04-April-2024
Thursday



⇒ अगर Reporting clause present tense / Future tense में रहे और Reported speech में must compultion का भाव present tense में has to, has got to, have to, have got में तथा compultion का भाव ~~Futiture~~ future tense में shall have to, will have to

⇒ अगर Reporting clause past tense में हो और Reported speech में must compultion का भाव present → had to
Future → would have to

⇒ Tense का changement नहीं होगा जब Reported clause General true पर आधारित speech हो।

⇒ जब किसी pronoun (we) से पूरे मानव जाती से बोध होता है तो उसे change नहीं किया जाता है।

⇒ Reporting clause past tense में होने पर भी Reported speech में आये past Indefinite tense या past continuous tense यदि clause के रूप में आये हो तो tense का change नहीं होता है।

+ He said to me, "I saw a beggar on the way while I was returning from school."
= He told me that he saw a beggar on the way while he was returning from school.

Past Indefinite या past countinuous tense अलग-अलग या अकेले भी clause के रूप में आये तो change नहीं होगा।

Date / / Page No.

⇒ जब Reporting clause 'past tense' मे हो और Reported speech मे nearness Adjective/Adverb आया हो तो इसे Remoteness Adjective/Adverb मे बदल दिया जाता है।

⇒ जब universal truth / General truth मे कोई nearness Adjective/Adverb in Time or place आया हो तो इसे नहीं बदला जाता है।

⇒ Reporting clause past tense मे होने पर भी Reported ~~clause~~ speech मे ~~Protef~~ past indefinite / countinuous tense clause के रूप मे आया होतो तो tense नहीं change होता लेकिन nearness indicating Adj/Adv. ~~change होता है~~ remote ness Adjective/Adverb मे change किये जाते है।

⇒ compulsion (आवश्य का sense) –

Reporting clause	Must (In compulsion)	Reported speech
Present/Future Tense	present का अर्थ	has to / has got to / have (got) to
Present/Future Tense	Future का अर्थ	shall/will have to
past tense	present का अर्थ	had (got) to
Past Tense	Future का अर्थ	would have to

Date / /
Page No.

1. He tells me that he will help me if I help him.
2. She tells us that she will help us if we help her.
3. Ram tells Sita that he will help her if she help him.
4. Radha tells Ganesh that she like he because he have always helped her.
5. Imran tells Razia that he want to help her because she have always helped him.
6. I have told them that they should help me.
7. He tells me that he is my servant and I am him master.
8. She tells him that she is his servant and he is her master
9. He tells me that this is his and that is mine.
10. She tells them that this is hers and that is theirs.
11. She tells me that she wanted to help me but she couldn't.
12. The workers tells the owner that he can't do without them.
13.

08-April-2024
Monday

Exercise 79. (75)

Date / /
Page No.

1. The boys told the teacher that they needed ~~his~~ their help.
2. He told me his that he was my neighbour.
3. She told me that she was ready to help me.
4. He told her that he helped her because she was a good girl.
5. Ram told Geeta that he was not going to help her.
6. He told me that he had no time for ~~you~~ me.
7. They told me that they had done everything for me.
8. You told her that you had not beaten her brother.
9. He told me that he had been waiting for me two hours.
10. Meena told Ravi that he was her best friend.
11. He told them that he could help them if they didn't harm him.
12. The farmer told the little boy that he could live with him.
13. He told you that he ~~should~~ would help you.
14. Ravi told Leela that he ~~should~~ would be helping her.
15. She ~~the she~~ said that she would be a nurse.
16. He told me that I should get success if I worked hard.
17. I told her ~~that~~ that if she helped me I should help her.

Date / /
Page No.

18. She told him that she ~~should~~ would be his guide
19. He said that he could pass the examination.
20. The poor man told me that I should help them because they depended on me.
21. He told her that she would not be able to do ~~her~~ ~~his~~ his work
22. She told them that she was their neighbour so she would help them.
23. Mohan told me that since he didn't know me he could not help me.
24. The villagers told the saint that they would be very happy if he lived in their village
25. He said that he had everything that he needed.

25/26

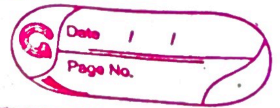
26. She told me that she didn't like me because I was not rich.

26.

Exercise 76.

1. He told me that he had helped me.
2. She told him that she had given him her pen.
3. They told the girls that they had danced well.
4. I told him that I had been his neighbour.
5. The farmers told him that they had always been ready to help him.
6. My mother told my brothers that she had been making tea for ~~you~~ them.

09-April-2024
Tuesday



7. He told them that he had been waiting for them.
8. They said that they had been struggling hard.
9. He said that he had to wait.
10. She said that she had no money at all.
11. They said that they ~~we~~ had been present.
12. He said that I had won the prize.
13. They told me that they had not done that.
14. She told her that she had nothing to do with her.
15. I told her that I had been playing with her.
16. She told me that they had been waiting for me.
17. He told me that the earth moves round the sun.
18. He said that when the cat ~~was~~ is away the mice will play.
19. The teacher said that labour never goes in vain.
20. He said that he got up in the morning
21. Ram told me that he loved his country very much.
22. My father said that time and tide wait for no man.
23. He said that we are mortal.
24. She said that we can't escape death

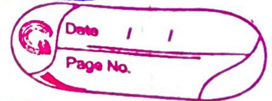
Date / /
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25. I said that Iron is more useful than gold.
26. He told me that he ~~known~~ knew what I ~~did~~ had done
27. He said that he had been very polite and promised to do what he could for ~~us~~, ~~him~~ them.
28. She told me that ~~I did~~ she didn't know ~~what~~ what my mother ~~will~~ would say when she ~~finds~~ found her with me.

Exercise 77

1. He said that he wanted to stay there that morning.
2. She said that those flowers ~~is~~ were very beautiful.
3. They told her that they would see ~~you~~ her the following day / the next day.
4. He said that he was going ~~to~~ away the following day.
5. She told me that she couldn't give me money that day.
6. The boy told his mother that he would not go to school that day.
7. He said that his mother would come ~~the~~ in two days time.
8. I said that I had done it the previous day / the day before.
9. She said that she had written to him in two days before.
10. The farmer said that he had bought the hen the previous day / the day before and he was going to sell it the following day / the next day

10-April-2024
Wednesday



done

11. She told me that she couldn't meet me the previous night / the night before, because she ~~was~~ had been so busy.

12. She said that her husband had died ~~the previous year~~ / a year before.

13. Sita told me that she ~~to~~ had tried to do it the previous day / the day before but it couldn't be done because I ~~was absent~~ had been absent.

14. She said that she would join the office the ~~pr~~ following week.

15. She said that she had ~~sawn~~ seen a wild animal in the garden the day before / the previous day.

16. He said that he had been trying to do it the previous day / the day before.

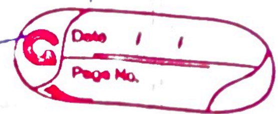
17. The man said that he was intending to do it the following day.

18. He said that the previous day / the day before Ram and he had gone to the river

19. He said that she had arrived the previous day / the day before and would go the following day / the next day.

20. She said that she couldn't go there that day because she was busy ~~the~~ that time but ~~I~~ she would go the following day / the next day.

12-April-2024
Friday



⇒ सामान्यतः This/these को remoteness में बदलकर क्रमशः That तथा those लिखा जाता है लेकिन जब this/these का प्रयोग Adjective के रूप में इस प्रकार हुआ हो जिससे यह भाव निकले की वह वस्तु हमारे हाथ में या हमारे पास हो तो ऐसी स्थिति में this/these को remoteness में नहीं बदलकर Definite Article 'The' में बदल दिया जाता है।

- She said, "I bought this book for my son."
= She said that she had bought the book for her son.
- He said, "I found these books on your table.
= He said that he had found the books on my table

= This/these का प्रयोग Demonstrative pronoun के रूप में हुआ हो और उससे ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि यह किसी noun के बदले आये हो चाहे वह Noun Expressed हो या न हो, तो ऐसी स्थिति में this को It में तथा these को they में case के अनुसार बदला जाता है।

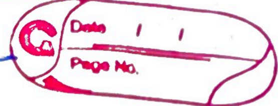
- The ~~principle~~ principal said, "We shall discuss this tomorrow."
= The principal said that they would discuss it the next day.
- He said, "I found this/these covered with dust."
= He said that he had found it/them covered with dust.

- He came with two empty bottles and said, "I found these beside your bed."
= He came with two empty bottles and told me that he had found them beside my bed.

यहाँ these, two empty bottles के लिए आया है यहाँ Noun expressed है। इसलिए these → they (them)

- The headmaster said to the students, "I will expel you from the school if you make mistake again."
= The headmaster warned the student the he would expel him from the school if he made mistake again.
- The officer said, "You have misrepresented the fact."
= The officer remarked that I had misrepresented the fact.
- The teacher said, "I do not find you working hard."
= The teacher observed that he did not find me working ~~to~~ hard.
- He said to me, "I will help you in the exam. hall if you give all your books to my brother."
= He promised me that he would help me in the exam. hall if I gave all my books to his brother.
- He said to me, "I am afraid that you will spoil your career.

13-April-2024
Saturday



= He was afaired that I would spoil my career.

- The boy said, "I hope to become a doctor."
= The boy hoped ~~that~~ to become a doctor.

⇒ कभी- कभी Reporting clause का कुछ हिस्सा Reported speech के साथ Inverted comma के अन्दर चला जाता है (खासकर object) | जिसे Indirect speech में उस vocative case वाले Noun को object की जगह रखा जाता है

- He said, "Mohan, you do not do your work well."
= He told Mohan that he did not do his work well.

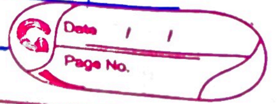
- He said, "My friend, you donot take care of your health."
or, He said to his friend, "You donot take care of your health."
= He told his friend that he did not take care of his health.

- He said to me, "I am busy. I cannot go to market."
= He told me that he was busy. He further added that he could not go to market.

- He said, "My friend has come from city. He is at railway station. I am going to receive him."
= He said that his friend had come from city and that he was at railway station. He further added that he was going to ~~reci~~ receive him.

⇒ O, well, so, okay, since, Now, you know, you see, I see etc. यदि सम्बोधन के रूप में आते है तो इन्हे हटा दिया जाता है|

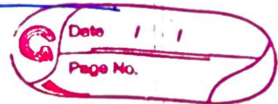
15-April-2024
Monday



- The teacher said, "Well Mohan, I shall teach you English."
= The teacher told Mohan that he would teach him English.
- The teacher said, "So, you have got a nice job."
= The teacher ~~told~~ said that I had got a nice job.
- He said to me, "You know, I am not interested in the game."
= He told me that he was not interested in the game.
- He said ~~to~~ me, "welcome."
= He welcomed me.
- He said, " welcome my friend, I am very glad to see you."
= He welcomed his friend and said that he was very glad to see him.
- He said to me, " Congrats/ congratulation."
= He congratulated me.
- He said, "Congratulation my friend, you have earned ~~rupe~~ reputation for country."
= He congratulated his friend saying that he had earned reputation for country
- He said to me, " Thanks / Thank you."
= He thanked me.

=> welcom, congratulation या thanks जैसे शब्द आने पर उन्हें ही verb बना दिया जाता है तथा यदि अन्य वाक्य आया हो तो, उसे and said that या saying that से जोड़ा जाता है।

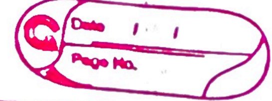
19-April-2024
Friday



- She said, "Good morning children."
= She bade children good morning.
or, She bade good morning to children.
- He said, "Bye, friends."
= He bade his friends bye.
or, He bade bye to his friends.
- He said to me, "Happy Diwali."
= He wished me happy Diwali.
- He said to his friend, "All the best."
= He wished his friend all the best.
- He said to me, "Idiot."
= He called me Idiot.
- She said to me, "stupid, you do nothing."
= She called me stupid and said that I did nothing.
- The leader said, "Brothers and sisters, I will make this city ~~cn~~ crimefree if you vote for me."
= The leader ~~addressing~~ addressed the people as brothers and sisters and promised them that he would make the city crimefree if they voted for him.
or, Addressing the people as ~~pe~~ brothers and sisters the leader promised them that he would make that city crimefree if they voted for him.
- He said to me, "friend, you do not take care of your health."
= He addressed me as his friend and said that I did not take care of my health.

20-April-2024

Saturday



- He said to them, "Gentlemen, I thank you for your co-operation."
= He addressed them as gentlemen and thanked them for their co-operation.
- He said to me, "Friend, you do not care for your health."
= He addressed me as friend and said that I ~~do~~ did not care for my health.
- He said, "My friend, you do not care for your health."
= He told his friend that he did not care for his health.

⇒ अगर कोई Noun vocative case में आये तो वह Term of address भी हो सकता है। जब Reporting clause का object दिखाया गया हो तो vocative case में Noun हमेशा Term of address होता है। object नहीं रहने पर यह देखा जाता है कि आया हुआ Noun vocative case में obj. है या term of address है।

⇒ Term of address के sense में यदि Reporting clause में object आया हो तो 'addressed' के बाद उस object को लिखेंगे लेकिन object न आया हो तो देखा जाता है कि Term of address से किसका भाव व्यक्त होता है। तथा उसे addressed के बाद लिखा जाता है। इसके बाद as के Term of address को लिखा जाता है और Reported speech में आये sentence को उसके भाव के अनुसार Indirect narration को and के से जोड़कर बना दिया जाता है।

⇒ Bid (आमंत्रित करना) — Bade — Bidden
V_1 — V_2 — V_3

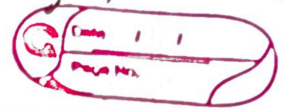
⇒ Bid (नीलाम में बोली बोलना) — Bid — Bid
V_1 — V_2 — V_3

Exercise - 7.8

02-April-2024
Monday

1. He says that he is my friend and I am his friend.
2. Sita will say that Everything she has is mine.
3. She said that she had wanted to give me her hankerchief.
4. They told Sita that ~~we~~ they would help her in case nobody came to help ~~me~~ her.
5. She said that she could never forget me.
6. He said that ~~today~~ he would come again the next day / the following day.
7. The teacher told mohan that what he ~~do~~ did ~~is not~~ was not good.
8. He said that ~~well~~ he would punish me that day.
9. She ~~said~~ told Radha that she would be awarded for the bravery ~~your her~~ she had shown ~~today~~. that day.
10. He told Radha that she was his life.
11. He said that many people were not happy over the progress of India.
12. The leader addressed ~~as Dear friend~~ the people as dear friend and said that he couldn't do without their help.
13. He addressed the people as brothers and sisters and said that he knew very well that they had done everything for him that they could.
14. He addressed the king as ~~my~~ his Lord and prayed to him that he was a very poor man and need his help.

or, He prayed to the king that he was a very poor man and need his help.



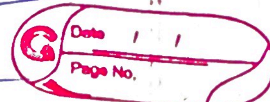
15. She ~~addressed~~ told his sons that they would never forget that unity is strength.
He ~~told~~ advised / pursuated his sons that they would never forget that unity is strength

- The teacher said, "Mohan, do you get up at 6 am?"
= The teacher asked Mohan if he got up at 6am
(Yes/No, Question)

=> Reported speech में Interrogative sentence के रहने पर Reporting verb को asked, inquared of, Enquared को प्रयोग करके बदल देते हैं।
=> जब Reporting clause में object आया हो तो Inquared of को होगा लेकिन object रहने या न रहने दोनों स्थिती में asked का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
=> Enquared का भी प्रयोग obj के उपस्थिती में किया जाता है लेकिन कभी-कभी इसका प्रयोग बिना obj. के भी किया जाता है जो उचित नहीं है।
=> conjunction के रूप में that के जगह If / whether का प्रयोग किया जाता है तथा Interrogative sentence को Assertive में बदलकर उसका Tense change करते हैं,
=> ~~Affirma~~ Assertive बनाने के लिए sentence के subject के पहले आये verb को Sub. के बाद रख देते हैं। लेकिन Do, did, Does होने पर उसे Sub. के बाद नहीं रखा जाता है, बल्कि उसे हटा दिया जाता है।
=> अगर Reported speech में आदर सूचक शब्द, Sir, madam हो तो उसे हटाकर Reporting clause में object के बाद या Sub के बाद भी respectfully को use किया जाता है।

24 April-2024

Wednesday



⇒ यदि Reported speech में कोई स्नेह सूचक शब्द Dear / Darling जैसे शब्द आये तो इसे हटाकर Reporting clause में Affectionately लगा दिया जाता है।

- He said to the teacher, "May I take my note book, sir?"
= He asked the teacher respectfully if he might take his note book.
- He said to me, "Do you help your friend?"
- I said, "yes."
- I said, "yes, I do." → comment tag
= He asked me if I helped my friend."
= I replied in the affirmative.
or, I said that I did. — Replied in the affirmative.
— Replied in the negative.
- He said to me, "Do you help your friend?"
- I said, "No."
- I said, "No, I don't."
= He asked me if I helped my friend."
= I replied in the negative.
or, I said that I didn't.
- He said to me, "you want to play chess, don't you?"
ie, He said to me, "Do you not want to play chess."
= He asked me if I did not want to play chess.
- I said to him, "your friend does not help you, does he."
ie, I said to him, "Does your friend help you?"

⇒ I asked him if his friend helped him.

⇒ कभी कभी Reported speech में Question tag आ जाता है। तब हम question tag को ही मूल स्थान से दिया जाता है। तथा इसका ही Indirect Narration बनता है।

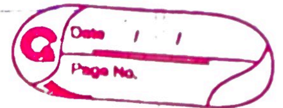
Exercise 79

1. He asked me if I was poor.
2. She asked me if she was not helpful to me.
3. She asked me if I had been busy.
4. He asked her if he had ~~been~~ not been helping her.
5. Ram asked me if ~~he~~ I was going that ~~today~~ day.
6. The boy asked his mother if she had sweets for him.
7. He asked his friend if he had vexed him.
8. He asked the farmers if they had enough money to buy sweets.
9. He asked me ~~that~~ if ~~he~~ had not gone there.
10. The girl asked him if he could break ~~the~~ the lock.
11. He asked me if I should do that/it.
12. He asked me if I had written the letter.
13. He enquared his mother if she would give him money.
14. He inquared of me if I ~~should~~ would not go to Patna.
15. He inquared of her if she would have time to play.
16. He enquared her if she ~~knows~~ knew his father.

think → thought
V1 V2

25-April-2024

Thursday



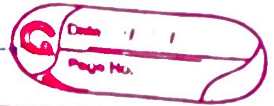
17. He asked me if I did not play football.
18. She asked if he helped me.
19. They asked me ~~I had need not to~~ whether Ram did not read in my school.
20. He asked if he had come.
21. She inquired of me if I had not liked her sister.
22. He enquired the boys if they had not made a noise in the class.
23. He inquired of me if I knew that the shoes I was wearing wasn't a pair.
24. He inquired of her if she thinked (thought) it might rain that day.
25. She enquired me if I was sorry for what I had ~~been~~ done.
26. He asked me if I knew the person I was living with ~~was~~ had been a thief.
27. He asked me if I could tell ~~me~~ him why he had given up his study.
28. Ali asked if I knew what his name was.
29. She asked me if I thinked she would help me.
30. He asked me if it was clear to me.

⇒ अगर Reported speech में Interrogative sentence yes/No question रहते तो उसे Indirect speech में बदलते समय Interrogative sentence को Direct Question से Indirect question में बदल दिया जाता है।

⇒ Question word वाले Interrogative sentence को Indirect Narration में बदलने को कोई conjunction if/whether का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

26 - April - 2024

Friday



- She said to me, "Who helps you in the examination hall?"
⇒ She asked me who helped me in the examination hall.
- He said, "Does she take you to school."
⇒ He asked me if she ~~take~~ took me to school.
- He said, "Whom does she take to school?"
⇒ He asked whom she took to school.
- He said to me, "Which student do you not like?"
⇒ He asked me which student I did not like.
- He said to me, "With whome were you running there?"
⇒ He asked me with whome I had been running there.

⇒ yes/No type के Question (Interrogative sentence) को Indirect question नहीं होता है।

⇒ Interrogative sentence, जिसमें Question word + Noun हुए subject का काम करता है, को Indirect Ques. भी same होता है। केवल Interrogative sentence के अंतिम में Question mark को हटाकर fullstop का प्रयोग कर दिया जाता है।

⇒ Interrogative sentence, जिसमें Question word + Noun subject का काम न करे, को Indirect Question बनाने के लिए subject के पहले प्रयोग हुए Aux. verb को subject के बाद कर दिया जाता है। जिसमें Do/Does/Did रहने पर केवल Do/does/Did को हटाकर verb को क्रमशः $V_1/V_5/V_2$ में बदल दिया जाता है लेकिन अगर sentence negative हो तो Do/Does/Did को हटाया नहीं जाता है।

Exercise-80

1. He asked me ~~where~~ why I vexed him.
2. He asked me why I did not do as he command.
3. She asked what Ram did.
4. He asked why he did not respect me.
5. He asked his brothers why they had ~~g been~~ gone there.
6. I inquared of my friends why they had appeared at the examination.
7. The boys inquared of the old woman why ~~were~~ she ~~were~~ was sad.
8. The teacher asked us why we ~~were~~ had been absent.
9. He asked Mohan what he was interested in.
10. She asked when my mother ~~were~~ was comming.
11. Ali asked me how I had been preparing for the examination.
12. She inquared of me why I had no time for her.
13. She enquerred me why I had wanted to meet ~~a~~ her father.
14. She asked her when he had done the job.
15. He inquarred of her when she ~~will~~ would give him her note book.
16. He inquerred of travellers ~~we~~ what he could do for them.
17. He asked me why he ~~s~~ would help me.
18. He enquarred me what my father's name was.

19. She asked what ~~p~~ my mother was.
20. They asked me who I was and what I wanted
21. He asked me who ~~I~~ i disturbed me.
22. She asked who could cheat her.
23. They asked me who was helping me.
24. He asked who had killed my dog.
25. She asked How many girls were dancing that night
26. He ~~ase~~ asked me How ~~many~~ much money I could give him for the service he had done to me.
27. He enquerred me how many cows I had.
28. They asked ~~me~~ who would save them.
29. She inquerred of me whose car I had borrow the previous night.
30. I asked her why she thought it might be dangerous.
31. ~~H~~ The doctor asked me how many sleeping pills I had taken.
32. He asked why he should help me when I ~~do~~ didn't care for him.
33. He asked which team had won the match.
34. He asked the stranger what he was and where he was comming from.
35. He asked In which country I lived.
Or, He asked me which country I lived in.
36. He inquared of me what I should do.
37. He asked what would save ~~us~~ them.
38. He inquerred of me what was wrong with it.
39. He asked what the main problem there was.

40. He asked what that was.
41. He asked what had happened.

Exercise 81

1. He told me that the time had come when I had to show my strength.
~~2. He told her that she had gone to know why she had not gone there.~~
2. He told her that he wanted to know why she had not gone there.
3. The teacher asked me what had made me do it.
4. The man asked what would happen if the strike continues.
5. He told me that I could keep that one if ~~you like~~ I liked.
6. The teacher said that he would prove then that the earth moves round the sun
7. The child asked what it matter if he didn't go to school that day.
8. He said that it might rain the following day / the next day.
9. She asked me where I had gone the day ~~prior~~ before / the previous day.
10. He asked me whether/if I had not meet her two days before.
11. He told me that he knew he had been a robber.
12. The teacher said that Labour never goes in vain.

(डूबते को तिनके का सहारा)

13. He said that a drowing man will catch at a straw.

14. He said that that was his horse and if he didn't prove it in a few hours he ~~should~~ would give up his claim.

15. ~~He said told himself that Finding no remedy~~
Finding no remedy, he told himself that It was better to die than to live in such misery as he was compelled to suffer from a master who treated ~~me~~ him and had always treated him so unkindly.

16. The teacher told me that he had told me before that, when he was speaking, I should be silent.

17. He asked if he would go to the theatre.

18. She asked if she would open the gate.

19. She asked me if I should help her. ~~I said Yes~~ / I replied in the affirmative.

20. He asked me if I was ill.
I replied in the negative. / I said that I was not

21. He asked if I had read the book.
I replied in the affirmative.

22. He asked her if she had slept well the previous night
She replied in the negative.

23. He asked me if I went there everyday.
I replied in the affirmative.

30-April-2024
Tuesday

Date / /
Page No.

⇒ ~~इसमें हम~~ optative sentence की मुख्य पहचान होता है कि शुरू में 'may' तथा अंतिम में sign of Exclamation (!) का प्रयोग हुआ होता है। लेकिन क्रिया save/ bless/ curse के रहने पर may को हटाया भी जा सकता है।

⇒ Optative sentence से कामना, इच्छा, दुआ, बद्दुआ प्रार्थना आदि का भाव का बोध होता है।

⇒ Indirect बनाने के लिए अगर ~~senteo~~ optative sentence में may का प्रयोग नहीं हुआ हो तो भी Indirect speech में might आदि का प्रयोग किया जाता है तथा verb को said/told को भाव के अनुसार wished/ prayed/ blessed/ cursed में बदल दिया जाता है तथा conjunction 'that' का प्रयोग किया जाता है और अंतिम में (!) को हटाकर full stop लगाया जाता है।

⇒ wished/prayed के बाद object रहने पर भी नहीं लिखा जाता है, हटा दिया जाता है।

⇒ Indirect बनाते समय optative sentence को ~~Assertive~~ Affirmative sentence में बदल दिया जाता है।

⇒ 'may you live long!' अगर छोटे को कहा जाए तो वहाँ bless का अर्थ देता है। तथा अगर अपने से बड़े को कहा जाए तो वहाँ wish का भाव आता है।

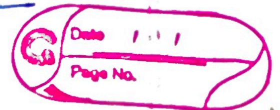
- He said to his son, "May you live long!"
= He blessed his son that he might live long.
- They said, "May our p.m. live long!"
= They wished that their pm. might live long.
- He said to his friend, "May you get grand success!"
= He wished that his friend might get grand success.
- The old man said to me, "May God help you!"
= The old man prayed that God might help me.
or The old man prayed to God that He might help me.
- She said to me, "May you die of Cholera!"
= She cursed me that I might die of cholera.
- They said, "Long live our friendship!"
= They wished that their friendship might live long.

Long live our friendship!
= May our friendship live long!

Exercise 85

1. He wished that I might get success.
2. The mother blessed her son that God might bless him.
3. He wished that she might succeed.

03-05-2024
Friday



4. He prayed that God might save the king
5. They wished that their friendship might live long.
6. The people ~~wished~~ / prayed that the king might live long.
7. The woman curshed that I might die of cholera.
8. The prise ~~wished~~ blessed me that I might be happy
9. The labourers wished that ~~our~~ their unity might live long.
10. He prayed thay ~~the~~ God might pardon that sinner.
11. My father prayed to God that He might help me.
12. He cursed that I might die.
13. The hermit blessed ~~that to~~ me that I might be blessed with a son.
14. we wished that the soul of Gandhiji might get peace in the heaven.
15. He prayed that Heaven might have pity on him.
16. He prayed that God might bless all who loved their followmen.
17. He ~~blessed~~ wissed the the chief minister might live long.
18. He blesssed / wished that I might live long.

Imperative sentence

⇒ Imperative sentence में मुख्य भाव सलाह, आदेश, या निवेदन का होता है।

⇒ Reported speech में Imperative sentence के होने पर उसके भाव (sense) के आधार पर reporting verb 'said/told' को प्रायः ordered/commanded/bade में बदला जाता है।

⇒ ordered/commanded/bade के बाद object देना जरूरी होता है जहाँ object के पहले 'to' नहीं होता है।

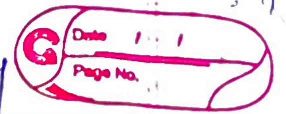
- The teacher said to the class, "Stand up."
= The teacher ordered the class to stand up.

- The king said to his commander-in-~~chei~~ chief, "Crush the rebellion."
= The king commanded his commander in chief to crush the rebellion.

- He said to his friend, "Put it upon the table."
- He said to his servent, "Don't open the main door after the sunset."
= He bade his friend to put it upon the table.
= He ~~odre~~ ~~odere~~ ordered his servent not to open the main door after the sunset.

⇒ यदि Imperative sentence negative हो तो Indirect speech में Infinitive negative होता है। (Not + to + V_1)

⇒ Conjunction 'that' का प्रयोग नहीं होगा।



⇒ Direct speech में Reporting verb के बाद object रहे या न रहे, Indirect speech में Reporting verb के बाद object आवश्य दिया जाता है।

- The teacher said, "Solve the question without any lose of time."
= The teacher ordered the question to be solved without any lose of time.
- "Do it at once", said he.
= He ordered it to be done at once.

⇒ जब कोई Imperative sentence 'order' के sense में आया हो और Reporting verb का object उपस्थित हो तो उसे सामान्य Infinitive से बनाया जाता है लेकिन जब Reporting verb का object न आया हो तो Infinitive के Transitive verb होने पर उसे passive voice में change कर दिया जाता है।

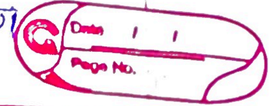
⇒ निवेदन/प्रार्थना का sense रहने पर suitable verb में जैसे - Requested, prayed, begged, implored, entreated, Solicited (with object) में बदल दिया जाता है।

⇒ Pray के बाद to + obj. का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

- He said to his friend, "Kindly help me."
= He requested his friend to help him.
- He said to them, "Please don't play cricket here."
= He requested them not to play cricket there.
- They said to me, "Don't punish us."
= They begged me not to punish them.

⇒ Imperative sentence में जब 'kindly / please' रहता है तो इससे सामान्यतः Request का sense आता है। जिसे Indirect speech में हटा दिया जाता है।

→ जहाँ Imperative sentence से भाव clear नहीं होता है वहाँ asked / told का प्रयोग किया जा सकता है।



- She said to her husband, "Forgive the boy his first ~~fautt~~ fault."
= She implored her husband to forgive the boy his first fault.
- "Be merciful to me, O lord" said he, "for I am a sinner."
= He prayed to lord to be merciful to ~~him~~ him for he was a sinner.
- The servant said to his owner, "Please allow me to go home in puja holidays.
= The servant extreated his owner to allow him to go home in puja holidays.

- The teacher said to me, "Stand on the bench.
= The teacher ordered me to stand on the bench.
- She said to me," Please help me."
= She requested me to help her.

Exercise 82.

1. He ordered me to go there.
2. The commander commanded his men to fight well.
3. The old man ordered his servant to close the door.
4. He requested her to help him.
5. He requested me to give him my bicycle.
6. She requested me to give her some money.
7. The doctor advised me to tak care of my health.

8. Ram ordered me to do ~~it~~ it at once
9. I ordered my servant to go to market.
10. The saint persuated me to believe in God.
11. The teacher

07 ~~April~~ May, 2024
Tuesday

⇒ जब ~~Reporting speech~~ ~~में~~ Reported speech में निवेदन का sense आने पर Reporting verb को Requested, prayed, begged, implored, entreated, solicited etc में बदल दिया जाता है।

- He said to his friend, "Kindly help me."
= He requested his friend to help him.
- She said to them, "Please don't play cricket here.
= She requested them not to play cricket there.
- They said to me, "Don't punish us."
= They begged me not to punish them.
- She said to her husband, "Forgive the boy his first fault."
= She implored her husband to forgive the boy his first fault.
- "Be merciful to me, O Lord" said ~~to~~ he, "For I am a sinner."
= He prayed to Lord to be merciful to him for he was a sinner.
- The servant said to his owner, "Please allow ~~me~~ me to go home in puja holidays.
= The servant entreated his owner to allow ~~me~~ him to go home in puja holidays.

polite requeste → implored / entreated

⇒ ~~इन~~ इन सभी के बाद object का आना अनिवार्य है
⇒ prayed के बाद 'to' लगाकर object लिखा जाता है।

erring son
(बिगड़ैल बेटा)

⇒ सलाह या सुझाव का sense रहने पर advised, Exhorted, persuaded, forbade, urged etc को Reporting verb अर्थ के अनुसार बनाया जाता है।

- The doctor said to my friend, "Walk in the morning to stay healthy."
= The doctor advised my friend to walk in the morning to stay healthy.

- The teacher said to me, "Don't waste your time."
= The teacher advised me not to waste my time.
or, The teacher forbade me to waste my time.

- She said to me, "Never tell a lie in your life."
= She advised me never to tell a lie in my life.

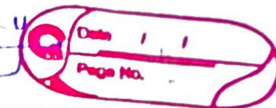
- Gandhi Jee said to his countrymen, "Fight the evils of castism."
= Gandhi Jee exhorted his countrymen to fight the evils of castism.

- The old man said to his erring son, "Follow the footsteps of Gandhi Jee."
= The old man persuaded his erring son to follow the footsteps of Gandhi jee.

- The teacher said, "Be quiet, children and listen to my word."
= The teacher urged the children to be quiet and listen to his words.

V1 — V2 — V3
Forbid - Forbade - Forbidden
(मना करना)

08 - May - 2024
wednesday

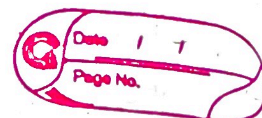


⇒ object होना अनिवार्य है।
⇒ (forbid)$_{v_1}$ = (forbade)$_{v_2}$: Negative sense
⇒ ~~Never~~ Imperative sentence में Never के आने से हमेशा advise का भाव निकलता है। तथा इसके Negative sense होने के बावजूद भी इसे ~~proh~~ forbade में नहीं बनाया जाएगा।
⇒ exhorted ⇒ प्रोत्साहित / प्रेरित का भाव.
⇒ persuaded ⇒ समझाने का भाव.
⇒ urged = हल्का आग्रह / निवेदन का भाव
⇒ जब Reported speech में Imperative sentence Question tag के रूप में आया हो तो Reporting clause को सामान्यतः ~~asked~~ (said) को) request में बदल दिया जाता है और Question tag को Indirect बना दिया जाता है।
⇒ जब Reported speech में Imperative sentence Emphatic के रूप में आये तो उसके भाव के अनुसार बदला जाता है। भाव clear न होने पर asked में बदला जाता है तथा Emphatic के DO को हटा दिया जाता है।

Exercise 83

1. The teacher advised me to work hard if I wanted to succeed.
2. The teacher ordered ~~me to~~ us to show him the work that we ~~have~~ had done.
3. The farmer ordered his wife not to ask so many curious questions.
4. The captain of the team encorreged the players to try to win.
5. The teacher ordered the boys to read ~~his~~ their lessons well.

09-May-2024
Thursday



6. Titania requested Bottom to come and to sit with ~~him~~ her on the bed of flowers.
7. Hari ~~ordered~~ ~~advised~~ asked/told the boys to depend on what he said.
8. The teacher ~~ordered the students to~~ urged us not to make a noise when he was in the class.
9. Ranjan requested his friend to lend him his pencil.
10. The princess ~~requested~~ requested me to claim myself
11. He forbade me to ask so ~~me~~ many questions.
12. He ~~ordered~~ asked them to stop that horrible noise.
13. She ~~ordered~~ advised me to try my luck elsewhere.
14. He ~~requested~~ ordered/asked his daughter to take his ~~gl~~ golden ~~g~~ jug, and to fetch him some water from the well.
15. He requested me to remember what he had told me
16. The judge ordered him to call the first witness.
17. Rajendra ordered Anil to bring them ~~here~~ there quickly.
18. She ordered the maid to go and send off that letter

Date / /
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19. The teacher forbade me to sleep late and to miss the train.
20. The teacher ordered the students to keep the books in ~~your~~ their bags.
21. He ordered the servants to take ~~his~~ their things and to be gone.
22. The driver requested the passenger to hurry up.
23. The teacher forbade ~~to wa~~ them to waste their time.
or, The teacher advised / persuaded them not to waste their time.
24. He advised her to look before she leaped.
25. He warned me not to believe everything I heared.
26. I warned John not to touch ~~that wire~~ the switch.
27. She asked us to do whatever we liked.
28. She told me to read it for myself if I didn't believe what she said was correct.
29. She ~~ordered~~ warned me ~~to~~ to remember to switch off when I had finished.
or, ~~She remembered me to switch off whe I had finished.~~
30. He ~~ordered~~ asked me to help her the time I feel she was in need.
31. I forbade him to drive so fast when the road was busy.
32. My mother ordered me to stand by the window and tell me if anyone ~~goes~~ went into the house opposite.

10 - May - 2024
Friday

Imperative sentence with 'Let'

- He said to the boy, "Let us go to city to watch the cinema."
= He proposed to the boys that they should go to city to watch the cinema.

⇒ जब Imperative sentence 'let' के साथ आता है तो 'Let us' से 'सुझाव / सलाह' का भाव आता है जिसके लिए suggested / proposed का प्रयोग Reporting verb के रूप में किया जाता है।

⇒ 'Let' को हटाकर conjunction 'that' का प्रयोग करते हैं तथा us को they में बदलकर model verb 'should / might' का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

⇒ Let us वाला Imperative sentence आया हो और Reporting clause का sub. या obj. में से कोई भी 1st person का कोई pronoun रहता है तो Let के बाद वाले 'us' को केवल 'we' में बदला जाता है।

⇒ suggested के बाद 'to' हटाया भी जा सकता है।

- The boys said to me, "Let us dance together."
= The boys suggested to me, that we should dance together.

- I said to them, "Let us do something for our country."
= I proposed to them that we should do something for our country.

- He said to the principal, "Let me appear at Board Exam."
= He requested the principal that he might be ~~appear~~ allowed to appear at Board exam.

* The officer said to the peon, "Let the gentleman come in."
= The officer ordered the peon that the gentleman might be permitted to come in.

⇒ जब Let us के अलावा Let him, Let them, Let her, Let Ram etc Imperative के sentence आते हैं तो इससे 'अनुमति' का भाव आता है। Let + obj. (except 'us')

⇒ इस तरह के sentence को Indirect Narration बनाते समय object के रहने पर उसके sense के अनुसार (अधिकतर request) के अनुसार Reporting clause के verb को बदल दिया जाता है।

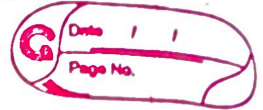
⇒ Let के बाद object को Nominative case में बदलकर conjunction 'that' के बाद रख दिया जाता है जिसका रूप बदल सकता है। जिसके बाद might be permitted to / might be allowed to का प्रयोग कर बनाया जाता है।

* The SDO said to the peon, "Let her come in."
= The SDO ordered the peon to let her come in.

- She said, "Let me be his personal secretary."
= She wished that she should be his personal secretary.

- He said to me, "Let him come then we shall see him."
= He told me that they would see him if he might come.

11 - May - 2024
Saturday



- She said to me, "Let the rain fall as heavily as ever, we shall go."
= She told me that they would go however heavily the rain might fall.

⇒ Reporting clause में object वाले Imperative ~~sentence~~ sentence को (*) दोनों तरह से बनाया जाता है।
⇒ बिना object वाले Imperative sentence से ज्यादातर whished का भाव आता है जिससे Reporting verb को whished में बदलकर let के obj. को बदलकर should से बना दिया जाता है।
⇒ कभी - कभी 'let' वाले ~~sen~~ Imperative sentence clause के रूप में आ जाते हैं। जिसे बनाते समय Reporting ~~ed~~ verb को सामान्य verb 'asked / told' में बदलकर that ~~cong~~ conjunction के बाद sub. देकर बनाया जाता है। जिसमें sentence के भाव के Demand के अनुसार suitable condition Indication conjunction का प्रयोग करके बनाया जाता है जैसे if, however, till, etc.
शर्त या कल्पना का भाव रहने पर

Exercise 84

1. He asked (→ requested) me to lend him my pen.
2. He asked me to shut the door.
3. He requested her to make tea for him.
4. He proposed that ~~we~~ they should start the work.
5. Mrs Gandhi always suggested that we should work for the country day and night.

Date / /
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6. Jack proposed to Jill that they should go to play
7. He proposed to me that we should sing together.
8. I proposed to him that we should go for a picnic.
9. He suggested to me that we should stop then and finish it later.
10. He wished that he should catch the train.
11. He wished that he should stay there.
12. He wished that he should rest in peace.
13. She wished that she should go out
14. He requested his father that he might be allowed to watch.
15. He requested his mother
16.

God wished that there should be light and
17. The hare proposed to the tortoise that they should run a race.
18. He suggested that they should stay there till the storm
19. He suggested to them that they should have a rest for a while.
20. He suggested to me that we should leave the matter till the next day.

Narration 13-May-2024
Monday

Exclamatory sentence

ऐसे sentence जिनसे खुशी, गम, विषाद, आश्चर्य, क्रोध, घृणा आदि भाव होता है, Exclamatory sentence कहलाता है। यह दो प्रकार का हो सकता है — (i) जिसमें Exclamatory word आया हो।
(ii) जिसमें बिना Exclamatory word के भाव प्रकट हो।

- Alas! she is no more. (वह नहीं रही)
- How beautiful this car is!

⇒ यह सदा याद रखें कि Indirect speech में Exclamatory word का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है। (विस्मयादिबोधक शब्द) उन्हें छोड़ देना चाहिए ~~चाहिए~~ ~~चाहिए~~ या किसी Qualifine adverb या Adverbal phrase के द्वारा सूचित कर देना चाहिए।

- She said, "How beautiful the sunset is!
= She exclaimed with joy that the sun set was very beautiful.
- He said, "Hurrah! I have won the match"
= He exclaimed with delight that he had won the match.
- He said, "Alas! pt. Nehru is no more."
= He exclaimed with grief that pt Nehru was no more.
- He said, "Look out! there is a snake behing you."
= He shoughted to warn me and said that there was a snake behing me.

⇒ उपर्युक्त वाक्यों से यह स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि वक्ता का भाव Exclamation का भाव को

14-May-2024

व्यक्त करता है। दूसरे प्रकार के वाक्यों को Indirect speech में बदलते समय मूल वाक्य के किसी भी शब्द को बिना किसी कारण के बदला नहीं जाता है। लेकिन Exclamatory sentence में वास्तविक विस्मय (Actual exclamation) को कभी भी जैसा का तैसा व्यक्त नहीं किया जाता है।

Note :- Reported speech के exclamatory sentence में ऐसे शब्द जिन्हें छोड़ दिया गया हो, परन्तु उनका अर्थ स्पष्ट हो, ऐसे शब्दों को Indirect speech बनाते समय प्रकट कर देना चाहिए। ऐसे omissions मुख्य रूप से exclamatory sentence में पाए जाते हैं।

- He said, "your money or your life, lady!"
- The lady said, "Oh!"
- He said that she must pay him money or he would kill her.
- She cried in terror to hear this.

→ Exclamatory sentence को Direct speech से Indirect speech में बदलते समय निम्नांकित नियमों पर ध्यान दें —

Rule No. 1 :- Exclamatory sentence को Assertive sentence में बदल दिया जाता है। साथ ही conjunction के रूप में that का प्रयोग कर सभी चिन्हों के साथ sign of exclamation को भी हटा दिया जाता है और वाक्य के अंत में full stop दे दिया जाता है।

Rule No. 2 :- वाक्य से निकलने वाले भाव के अनुसार Reporting verb 'said' या told को निम्न तरीके से बदलते हैं। —

15 - May - 2024
Wednesday

Date / /
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A. यदि वाक्य से खुशी या प्रसन्नता का भाव प्रकट हो तो Reporting verb 'said / told' को exclaimed with joy, exclaimed with delight या exclaimed happily में बदल दिया जाता है

B. यदि वाक्य से दुःख, गम या विषाद का भाव प्रकट हो तो Reporting verb 'said' या 'told' को exclaimed with sorrow, exclaimed with grief या exclaimed ~~with~~ saidly में बदल दिया जाता है।

C. यदि वाक्य में किसी की तारिफ या प्रसंसा कि गई हो तो ऐसी स्थिति में Reporting verb 'said / told' को praised, Applauded, Admired या Eclaimed with ~~surprise~~ Applause में बदलकर उसके बाद and said या told + obj. का प्रयोग करें।

D. यदि वाक्य से आश्चर्य का भाव प्रकट हो, तो Reporting verb 'said / told' को exclaimed with surprized, exclaimed with wonder या exclaimed with astonishment में बदल दिया जाता है।

E. यदि वाक्य से क्रोध या आवेश का भाव प्रकट हो तो Reporting verb 'said / told' को exclaimed with anger में बदल दिया जाता है।

F. यदि वाक्य से नफरत या घृणा का भाव प्रकट हो तो Reporting verb 'said / told' को exclaimed with contempt या exclaimed with disgust में बदल दिया जाता है।

G. यदि वाक्य से किसी अन्य तरह का भाव प्रकट हो तो ऐसी हालत में Reporting verb 'said / told' को उसके समानार्थक जैसी क्रियाएँ - cried, declared, bade, shouted, warned, wished etc में बदल दिया जाता है।

Date / /
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Rule No. 3. Reported speech में प्रयुक्त exclamatory sentence में what, How और who का प्रयोग अधिकता दिखाने के अर्थ में किया ~~जाय~~ गया है तो Indirect speech बनाते समय उन्हें हटा दिया जाता है और उनके स्थान पर क्रमशः very, great, greatly, very much, very great, excellent, extraordinary इत्यादि और none, ~~none~~ No one या No body का प्रयोग किया जाता है। what और How के बाद कोई Noun रहे तो Break का और Adjective रहे तो very का प्रयोग किया जाता है। None, ~~none~~ No one या No body का प्रयोग केवल who के जगह पर किया जाता है।

Rule No. 4:– Reported speech में प्रयुक्त exclamatory sentence में आये Hurrah और Ha से खुशी या प्रसन्नता, Ah और Alas से दुख या ~~विषाद~~ विषाद, Bravo और well done से साबासी, Hark के ध्यान, oh और what से आश्चर्य और Fie-fie-fie! से नफरत या घृणा का भाव प्रकट होता है। कभी-कभी oh! से भी दुखः या दर्द का भाव प्रकट होता है। अतः Indirect speech बनाते समय इनके स्थान पर क्रमशः joy, sorrow, Approval, Attention, surprize और disgust का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Rule No. 5 — Person, Tense ~~और~~ जैसे शेष परिवर्तन Assertive sentence की तरह ही होते हैं

– The captain said to his soldiers, "Bravo! well done."

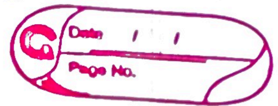
= The captain praised his soldiers and said that they had done well.

16 - May - 2024
Thursday

- The beggar said, "Oh! I am dying of hunger."
= The ~~bun~~ begger cried in agony and said that he was dying of hunger.
- She said, "How beautiful the sunset is!"
= She exclaimed with joy that the sunset was very beautiful.
- He said, "What an idea!"
- He exclaimed with joy / surprise that it was an excellent idea.
- He said, "What a fool!"
= He exclaimed with surprise that I/He was a great fool.
- He said, "Who can say that this will happen!"
= He exclaimed ~~with~~ that none could say that that would happen.
- He said, "Oh that I ~~ha~~ were a child again!"
= He wished that he had been a child again.
- He said, "Fie! Fie! Fie! you mean fellow, you have cheated your parents."
= He called me a mean fellow and exclaimed with disgust that I had cheated my parents.

छि! छि! छि! रे नीच व्यक्ति तुमने अपने माता-पिता को ठगा किया है।

17-May-2024
Friday



- He said, "Oh! enough."
= He exclaimed with contempt and said that it was enough.
- She said to me, "fool! Liar!"
= She called me a fool and a liar.

Exercise - 86.

1. He exclaimed with sorrow that he was undone.
2. She exclaimed with sorrow that she was ruined.
3. She ~~exclaimed with grief~~ cried in pain and said that that she had cut her finger.
4. They exclaimed with joy that their friend had come from America.
5. They exclaimed ~~happylly~~ happily they had won the match.
6. They exclaimed with praised ~~the~~ me/us and said that I/we had done well.
7. He exclaimed with delight that it was a ~~good song~~ very sweet song.
8. Sonu exclaimed with joy that It was a ~~great~~ very beautiful sight.
9. He exclaimed with joy that she sang ~~so~~ very ~~much~~ sweetly.
10. He exclaimed with wonder that the night was very dark.
11. She exclaimed with joy that it is a great ~~beautifull~~ place.
12. Ram exclaimed with surprise that he was a great fool.

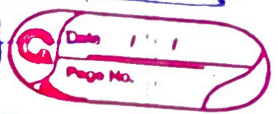
I was wicked enought to throw stones.

Date / /
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13. He exclaimed with surprise that the man is a excellent piece of work.
14. She exclaimed with surprise that It was a very horrible place.
15. He exclaimed with sorrow and told me that it was very wicked of me to throw stones.
16. They exclaimed happily that the king was very kind.
17. He exclaimed with joy that he had got a prize.
18. He exclaimed with regret/sorrow that he was a great foolish.
19. He exclaimed saidly/with regret that he had been great foolish.
20. She exclaimed with joy and told her friends that It was a beautiful flower
21. He exclaimed with joy that he was very happy then.

Exercise - 87

1. He thanked me.
2. He bade his friends good bye.
3. He welcomed me.
4. He bade/whish me Goodmorning
5. He wished me all the best.
6. He congratulated me.

18-May-2024
Saturday 

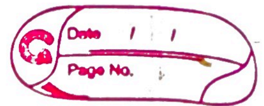
7. She called me ~~that you~~ a foolish boy.
8. He exclaimed with surprise that It was a ~~very~~ great folly.
9. They exclaimed with surprise that It was a great fall.
10. ~~He exclaimed with surprise that It was very enough~~ enough. contempt
11. He exclaimed with sorrow that he had made a great mistake./very great mistake
12. The teacher ordered the boy to stand up on the bench.
13. He exclaimed with surprise/joy that It was an excellent idea.
14. He called me a fool and a liar
15. He wished me Happy Diwali.

10. He exclaimed with contempt and said that It was enough.

Practice

* Turn the following into indirect speech.
1. She said, "I must reach home before it gets dark."
= She said that she ~~would~~ had to reach home before it got dark.
2. He said to me, "You ~~did~~ need not ~~get~~ wait here."
He told me that I need not wait ~~there~~ here.
3. I said to him, "Will you have some more milk?" "No, thank you", he said.

20-May-2024
Monday



- ~~He~~ I asked him if he would have some more milk. He replied in negative and thanked me.

4. The teacher said, "You must be punctual."
The teacher said that I must be punctual.

5. She said, "~~God~~ Good Good! this is quiet strange."
She exclaimed with surprise that that/it was quiet straing.

6. "What a piece of work man is!", he said
~~He~~ exclaimed with surprise that ~~it~~ man was a great piece of work ~~man~~

7. He said, "Good haevan! what a disaster.
He exclaimed with sorrow/surprise that It was a great disaster.
or, He cried out in Despair that it was a

8. He said, "Happy Diwali, we shall smear ~~clot~~ colours one another.
- He wished happy diwali and said that They would smear colours one another.

9. He said, "Good bye my friend!"
He bade his friend ~~that~~ Good bye.

10. He said, Hello! were are you coming from?"
~~He asked were I was comming from~~
- He greeted me and asked were a was comm from

11. "God save India!" leader said.
Leader prayed to God that He might save India.
or, Leader prayed that God might save India.

Date / /
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12. The teacher said, "Let there be a triangle."
The teacher supposed that to be a triangle.

- He has said to me, "Who did this?"
= He has asked me who did this.
- He said, "My friend, I will help you if you help me."
= He told his friend that he would help him if he helped him.
- He said to me, "I was not there, sir."
= He asked me respectfully that he had not been there.
- He said, ~~my train~~, "My friend, you did this, didn't you?"
= He asked his friend if he had not done it.
- The master said, "Bring my umbrella ~~home~~ at once."
= The master ordered his umbrella to be brought at once.
- He said, "Go and bring my walking stick."
= He ordered me to go and bring his walking stick.
- They said, "Long live our friendship."
= They wished that their friendship might live long.
- He said, "Good bye my friends, see you again."
= He bade his friends good bye and said that he would see them again.

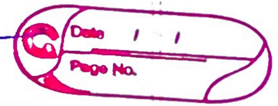
22-May-2024

Wednesday

Date / /
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- He said, "Don't forget to bring something to me, my friend."
= He reminded his friend to bring something for him.
- The principal said, "Bravo! Boys, well played.
= The principal praised the boys and said that they had played well.
- She said, "let me be your personal ~~secret~~ secratary."
= She wished that she should be my personal secretary.
- He said to me, "It is raining out side. May I sit here for a while?
= He told me that it was raining out side. He further asked if he might sit there for a while.
- She said, "Well done! boys."
= She praised the boys and said that / saying that they had done well.
- She said, "Could you please sign this notebook of mine?"
= She requested me very politly to sign that notebook of hers.
- He said to Rajesh, "My friend, you do not pay attention to your study."
= He addressed Rajesh as his friend and said / remarked that he did not pay attention to his study.
- She said, "Congrates on your grand success.
= She congratulated me on my grand success.

used to को केवल और केवल past Indefinite Tense में main verb के रूप में use किया जाता है। 24-may-2024 Friday



- He said, "You must pay fine tomorrow."
= He told me that I ~~m~~ would have to pay fine the next day.
- She said, "You must not draw water from this well."
= She told me that I must not draw water from the / that well. ('must not' change नहीं होता)
- He said, "Hi friend, How are you and where are you coming from."
= He greeted his friend ~~and~~, and asked how he was and where he was coming from.

- I said, "Wellcome friends, please go in and enjoy the party."
= I welcomed my friends and requested them to go in and enjoy the party.
- She said, "Stupid! you do nothing.
= She called me stupid and said that I did nothing.
- The boys said to me, "let us dance together."
= The boys suggested to me that we should dance together.
- ~~He ask~~ He said to me, "Did you use to go to temple to worship."
= He asked me if I ~~had~~ used to go to temple to worship.
- He said, "How ~~cleave~~ clever of you to save me from them!"
- He exclaimed with surprise that I was clever enough to save him from them.
→ ~~enough to~~ enough का प्रयोग clever के बाद होता है।

Date / /
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- He said, "what! my friend has got plucked in Board Examination."
= He exclaimed with surprise and said that his friend had got plucked in Board Examination.
- The prime minister said, "Future of coutry, you will be given proper guidance to develop your skill."
= Addressing the students as future of country the prime minister said that they would be given proper guidance to develop their skill.
- The president of student union said, "Guys, I will try my best to ~~improve~~ improve the standard of education if you support me
= Addressing the students as guys the president of student union said that he would try his best to improve the standard of education if they supported him.
- She said, "Who did this my friend?"
= She asked her friend who had done that
- He said, "where were you, my friend when the earthquake occured?"
= He asked his friend where he was when the earthquake occured.
- He said to his father, "Let me go to watch the cricket match."
- He requested his father that he might be permitted to go to watch the cricket match

why not = क्यों नहीं



- He said to Mohan, "My friend why not, you take exercise in the morning to get rid of this disease?"

= He addressed Mohan as his friend and advised him to take exercise in the morning to get rid of this disease

Narration

1) Direct Narration / speech
2) Indirect Narration / speech

Direct speech ____________, "__________"
Reporting clause   Reported speech

- "Do this at once" said he.
- "Forward, my men", said the general, "and fight the foes bravely."

I) General Rules
Changement of Pronoun

He said to me, "I do my work."
- He told me that he did his work.

- He said to me, "We should do something to save ourselves."
- He told me that They should do something to save themselves.

- The teacher said to students, "We cannot save ourselves from the clutch of Death."
- The teacher convinced students that we cannot save ourselves from the clutch of Death.

She said to me 'we are not immortal."
= she told me that we are not immortal.

I said to the boys, "we should do our work well."
I told the boys that we should do our work well.

11-10-2022
Tuesday

⇒ Narration एक Grammatical Term है, जिसका अर्थ 'कथन' (statement / speech) होता है।

⇒ यह दो प्रकार का होता है.

(i) जब वक्ता द्वारा कहे गए कथन (speech) को जस का तस रखा जाता है, Direct speech कहलाता है।

(ii) जब वक्ता के speech को अपने तरह से प्रस्तुत किया जाता है; Indirect speech कहलाता है।

⇒ Narration के अन्तर्गत Interchange होता है, लेकिन यह 'Transformation' का Topic नहीं है।

⇒ Direct Narration के 2 भाग होते हैं,-

① Reporting clause, जिसके verb को 'Reporting verb' कहा जाता है।

② Reported speech - इसके अन्तर्गत वक्ता द्वारा कहे गए speech को " — " के बीच रखा जाता है।

Note:- Reported speech का पहले word के पहला अक्षर सदैव Capital होता है, चाहे उसका स्थान, जहाँ भी हो।

⇒ Direct speech से Indirect speech के Interchange में changement of pronoun का महत्वपूर्ण योगदान है।

⇒ जब भी कभी किसी pronoun का changement होता है, तो pronoun का person बदलता है, इसका Number और gender, constant रहता है।

⇒ यदि Reported speech में I या I का कोई भी रूप आया रहता है, तो उसे Reporting clause के sub. के अनुसार change किया जाता है, जहाँ और

Note: Reporting clause का subject Noun रहता है तो उसे पहले pronoun में बदल लिया जाता है। फिर उसका Interchange किया जाता है।

eg. Ram said to me, "I do my work."
= Ram told me that he did his work.

(" ") – Double quatation marks or, ~~Invotcd comma~~ Inverted ~~comm~~ comma

(comma)

⇒ यदि Reported speech में 'we' या 'we का कोई रूप' हो तो यह सामान्यतः sub के अनुसार 'they' में change होता है।

eg. He said to me, "we should do something to save ourselves."

= He told me that they should do something to save themselves.

⇒ लेकिन जब कभी-कभी 'we' से पूरे मानव जाति का बोध होने लगे, तब we को change नहीं किया जाता।

eg. The teacher said to students, "we cannot save ourselves from the clutch of Death."

= The teacher convinced students that we cannot save ourselves from the clutch of Death.

⇒ यदि Reported speech में 'we' या 'we का कोई भी रूप' आया हो तथा Reporting clause में first person का कोई pronoun (I, we) as sub आये हो तो 'we' का changement नहीं होता है।

eg. I said to the boys, "we should do our work well."

= I told the boys that we should do our work well.

⇒ यदि कोई पत्र-पत्रिकाओं के संपादक, कोई संगठन या किसी company द्वारा कहा गया Reported speech जिसमें we या we का कोई भी रूप मौजूद हो तो उसे Indirect speech बनाते समय we/we के किसी भी रूप को It में change ~~नहीं~~ किया जाता है।

eg. The Sunday Time said, "we are going to start our new magazine section this month."

= The Sunday Time decleared that ~~we~~ it was going to start its new magazine section that month.

12-10-2022
Wednesday

⇒ जब Reported speech में second person का pronoun 'you' आया रहता है, या 'you' का कोई भी रूप तो Reporting clause के obj में change कर दिया जाता है, Indirect speech में।

eg. He said to me, "You do not do your work well."
= He ~~said~~ told me that I did not do my work well.

⇒ जब Reported speech में 'you' आया रहता है और Reporting clause में object नहीं आया रहता है, तब Indirect speech बनाते समय Reporting clause के sub. के अनुसार, जब sub 3rd person का कोई pronoun हो तो you को I और या we में change किया जाता है। यह निर्भर कि I/we, you के Number पर करता है।

⇒ अगर Reported speech से यह बात हो कि 'you' plural Number में है, तब we अन्यथा I में change किया जाता है।

eg. He said, "~~you~~ You do not do your work well."
= He said that I did not do my work well.
or, He told me that I did not do my work well.
or, He said that we did not do our work well.
~~or, He told them that we did not do our work well~~
Or, He told us that we did not do our work well.

Note: यहाँ Direct Narration के Reporting clause में obj न रहने पर भी Indirect Narration में obj को रखा जा सकता है, और यह obj न रखने से ज्यादा Better माना जाता है। जबकि Grammatically दोनों Correct है।

⇒ She said, "You should not laught at yourself."
= She said that ~~you~~ I should not laught at myself.
or, She ~~said~~ told me that I should not laught at myself.

⇒ She said, "You should not laught at yourselves."
= She said that we should not laught at ourselves.
or, She told us that we should not laught at ourselves.

⇒ यदि Reported speech में 'you' आया हो और Reporting clause में object नहीं आया रहता है तथा sub 1st ~~peson~~ person का कोई pronoun रहता है, तो ऐसी स्थिति में Indirect Narration बनाते समय 'you' को 3rd person के pronouns (He, she, it और they) में बदला जाता है।

⇒ 'you' के singular Number में होने पर He/she में (चूँकि It वस्तु के लिए प्रयुक्त है) तथा plural Number में होने पर they में change कर दिया जाता है।

eg, I said, "You do not do your work well."
= I said that he did not do his work well.
or, I ~~said~~ told him that he did not do his work well.
or, I said that she did not do her work well.
or, I told her that she did not do her work well.
or, I said that they did not do their work well.
or, I told them that they did not do their work well.

⇒ I said, "You do not do anything for yourself."
= I said that he did not do anything for himself.
or, I told him that he did not do anything for himself.
or, I said that she did not do anything for herself.
or, I told her that she did not do anything for herself.

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Date ____

⇒ I said, "You do not do anything for yourselves."
= I said that they did not do anything for themselves.
or, I told them that they did not do anything for themselves. (themselves).

Not. Reported speech में 'you' रहने पर Reporting clause में sub you नहीं रह सकता।

⇒ You के gender का पता होने पर यदि वह masculine gender का होता है तब singular Numar के लिए He और plural Number के लिए They में change किया जाता है।

eg - I said, "You should take care of your wife."
= I said that he should take care of his wife.
or, I told him that he should take care of his wife.
or, I said that they should take care of their wife.
or, I told them that they should take care of their wife.

- I said, "You should take care of your wife yourself."
= I said that he should take care of his wife himself.
or, I told him that he should take care of his wife himself.

- I said, "you should take care of your wife yourselves."
= I said that they should take care of their wife themselves.
or, I told them that they should take care of their wife themselves.

13-10-2024
Thursday

⇒ You के Gender ज्ञात होने पर यदि वह feminine Gender का होता है तब singular Number के लिए she और plural Number के लिए they में you को change किया जाता है।

eg. I said, "You should take care of your husband."
= I said that she should take care of her husband.
or. I told her that she should take care of her husband.
or I said that they should take care of their husband.
or, I told them that they should take care of their husband.

- I said, "You should ~~the~~ take care of your husband yourself."
= I said that she should take care of ~~your~~ her husband herself.
or, I told her that she should take care of her husband herself.

- I said, "You should take care of your husband yourselves."
= I said that they should take care of their husband themselves.
or, I told them ~~that~~ they should take care of their husband themselves.

2) Changement of tense of the verb of R. speech

⇒ यदि Reporting clause, present Tense या Future Tense में रहे तो Indirect Narration में Reported speech का Tense में कोई बदलाव नहीं होता है।

eg. He says to me, "I want to help you."
= He tells me that he wants to help me.

15-10 ~~october~~ 2022
Saturday

⇒ यदि Direct Narration के Reporting clause, past tense का हो तो Indirect Narration में change करने पर Reported speech के Tense को change कर दिया जाता है। (सामान्यतः)

⇒ यदि is/am/are . Auxiliary verb के रूप में या full verb के रूप में हो ~~Ed~~ Indirect Narration में इसे was/were में change किया जाता है।

⇒ was/were को had been में

⇒ have/has → had.

⇒ Had → No change

⇒ Do/Does → Did

⇒ Direct Narration की Reported speech

1. Present Indefinite Tense → Past Indefinite Tense
2. Present continuous Tense → Past continuous Tense
3. Present perfect Tense → Past perfect Tense
4. Present perfect continuous Tense → Past perfect continuous tense.
5. Past Indefinite tense → Past perfect Tense
6. Past continuous Tense → Past perfect continuous tense.

eg. He said to me, "I had a cup of tea."
: She told me that she had a cup of tea.
or, she told me that she had had a cup of tea.

Page No.
Date

⇒ Reported speech में आए हुए अधिक Aux. ~~verb~~ verb में केवल 1st (शुरू में आये) Aux. verb को ही Indirect speech बनाते समय change किया जाता है।

⇒ Direct speech में जब Reporting clause, past tense में होता है तब Reported speech में आये Nearness words को Remoteness में change कर दिया जाता है।

⇒ जब Direct Narration के Reporting clause, ~~past~~ past tense में हो तथा Reported speech, Future Tense में हो तो ~~Direct~~ Indirect speech बनाते समय 1st person के sub के साथ 'should' तथा अन्य सभी person के sub के साथ 'would' का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

⇒ सामान्यत: Shall को should तथा will को would में change किया जाता है।

eg. He said to me, "You will help your friend."
= He told me that I should help my friend.
- I said to him, "I shall help you."
= I told him that I should help him.
- She said to me, "~~She~~ I shall help you."
= She told me that she ~~she~~ would help me.
- I said to him, "you will not go to city."
= I told him that he would not go to city.

⇒ Could, might, should, would, ought to को सामान्यत: change नहीं किये जाते हैं।

⇒

⇒ Must से यदि morality, Duty, suggestion, universal truth का भाव / ~~निकल्म~~ अर्थ निकले तो इसे change नहीं किया जाता है लेकिन compulsion का अर्थ निकलने पर इसे change किया जाता है।

⇒ यदि Reporting clause, present tense में हो तथा must से present का भाव निकलता हो तो must को have to / has to में change किया जाता है। तथा यदि must से Future का भाव मिलता हो तो shall/will + have to / has to में change किया जाता है।

⇒ यदि Reporting clause, past tense में ~~रखे~~ रहे तथा must से present का भाव निकलता हो तो must को 'had to' में change कर दिया जाता है।
तथा यदि must से Future का भाव प्राप्त होता है तो उसे 'would have to' में change किया जाता है। (compulsion के ~~भाव~~ अर्थ में)

eg. He ~~said~~ says to me, "You must go to stadium at once."
= He tells me that I have go to stadium at once.
- He says to me, "You must go to city tomorrow."
= He tells me that I shall have to go to city the next day. ~~tomorrow~~.
- He said to me, "You must go to stadium at once."
= He told me that I had to go to stadium at once.
- He said to me, "You must go to city tomorrow."
= He told me that I would have to go to city the next day.

⇒ यदि General truth, Universal truth, Habitual Truth Direct Narration के Reported speech हो या Past Indefinite और past continuous tense, time clause में हो तो Indirect ~~Nation~~ में Narration में से change नहीं होते हैं। लेकिन clause में आये nearness Adj./Adv को remoteness adj/Adv में change किया जाता है।

Exercise 73

1. ~~He says that he was reading his book.~~
2. ~~She says that she was reading her book.~~
3. ~~You say that you was reading your book.~~
4. ~~They say that they were reading their books.~~
5. ~~Ram says tell me that he helped you me.~~
6. ~~I~~

1. He says that he is reading his book.
2. She says that she is reading her book.
3. You say that you are reading your book
4. They say that they are reading their books.
5. Ram tells me that he helps me.
6. I ~~say~~ tells Ram that I help him.
7. Ram tells Lata that he helps her.
8. Lata ~~says~~ tells Ram that she helps him.
9. They tell us that they help ~~me~~ us.
10. He ~~sa~~ tells me that he is ~~their~~ my friend.
11. ~~She tells them~~
11. She tells them that she is their friend.
12. I tell her that I am her friend.
13. Mohan ~~says~~ tells Geeta that He is her friend and she is his friend.
14. The boys tell me that ~~the boys~~ they have no time for me.

17-10-2022
Monday

15. I tell them that I have love for them.
16. Ram tells Meena that he helps her because she helps him.
17. They ~~say~~ tell her that they wanted to help ~~to~~ her.
18. She tells the boys that they can't defeat her.
19. She will tell me that she is ready to help me.
20. She will tell the girls that she has always supported them.
21. He has told them that he ~~don't~~ doesn't care for them.
22. They tell me that I must obey ~~them~~ them.
23. I ~~say~~ tell them that they must obey me.
24. Ganesh ~~says to~~ tells Reena that he needs her pen.
25. Reena tells Ganesh that she needs his pen.

⇒ Reporting clause का Tense, Indirect Narration में नहीं बदलता है।

⇒ ~~सामान्यतः~~ जब Direct Narration में Reporting verb के साथ उसका object भी रहता है, तब say को सामान्यतः tell में बदल दिया जाता है तथा obj की अनुपस्थिति में Indirect में Reporting verb में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किए जाते।

⇒ Direct Narration के Reported speech के 1st word के 1st letter, capital letter से शुरु होता है। जिसे Indirect Narration बनाते समय यदि इसे small letter में change करना सम्भव हो तो उसे change कर दिया जाता है।

⇒ Time indicating conjunction से शुरु होने वाले वाक्यों के Tense को नहीं बदला जाता, चाहे Reporting clause past tense में हो।

Exercise 74

18-10-2022
Tuesday

1. He tells me that he ~~shall~~ ~~would~~ will help me if I help him.
2. She tells us that she will help us if we help her.
3. Ram tells Sita that he will help her if she helps him.
4. Radha tells Ganesh that she likes ~~you~~ him because he has always helped her.
5. Imran tells Razia that he wants to help her because she has always helped him.
6. I have told them that they should help me.
7. He tells me that he is my ~~your~~ servant and I am his master.
8. She tells him that she is his servant and he is her ~~friend~~. master
9. He tells me that this is him and that is mine.
10. She tells them that this is hers and that is theirs.
11. She tells me that she wanted to help me but she couldn't.
12. ~~The workers tell the owner that they can't do without him.~~
    The workers tell the owner that he can't do without them.
13. He will tell me that he is my ~~friend~~ neighbour and so I should help him.
14. We will tell him that we are his friends and so he should help us.
15. He tells me that he knows me and my family very well but I don't know him at all.

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16. She tells me that she has been waiting for me since morning.
17. He tells me that he was reading while I was playing.
18. She tells him that she ~~shall~~ will be his true friend.
19. He tells me that she helps me.
20. The farmers tell me that they never quarrel with them.

Exercise 75

1. The boys told the teacher that they needed his help.
2. He told me that he was my neighbour.
3. She ~~said~~ told me that she was ready to help me.
4. He told her that he helped her because she was a good girl.
5. Ram told Geeta that he was not going to help her.
6. He told me that he had no time for me.
7. They told me that they had done everything for me.
8. You told her that you had not beaten her brother.
9. He told me that he had been waiting for me for two hours.
10. Meena told Ravi that he was her best friend.
11. He told them that he could help them if they didn't harm him.
12. The farmer told the little boy that ~~they can~~ he could live with him.

19-10-2022

Wednesday

13. He told you that he would ~~be~~ help you.
14. Ravi told Leeta that he would be helping her.
15. She said that she would be a nurse.
16. He told me that I ~~would~~ should get success if I work hard.
17. I told her that ~~she would be If you~~
If she helped me I should help her.
18. She told him that she would be his guide.
19. He said that he could pass the examination.
20. The poor men told me that I should help them because they depended on ~~g~~ me.
21. He told her that she would not be able to do his work.
22. She told them that She was their neighbour so she would help them.
23. Mohan told me that since He ~~don't~~ didn't know me he couldn't help me.
24. The villagers told the saint that they would be very happy if he lived in their village.
25. He said that he had everything that he needed.
26. She told me that she ~~don't~~ didn't like me because I was not rich.

H.W.

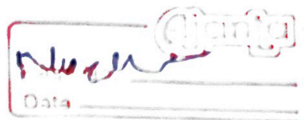
Exercise 76

1. He told me that he had helped me.
2. She ~~said~~ told him that she had given him her pen.
3. They told the girls that they had danced well.

21/10/2022

4. I told him that I ~~was~~ had been his neighbour.
5. The farmers told him that they ~~were~~ had been always been ready to help him.
6. My mother told my brothers that she ~~was~~ had been ~~made~~ making tea for them.
7. He told them that he had been waiting for them.
8. They said that they had been struggling hard.
9. He said that he had no money at all.
or, He said that he had had no money at all.
10. She said that she had ~~had~~ to wait.
11. They said that they ~~were~~ had been present.
12. He said that he had ~~had~~ won the prize.
13. They told me that they had ~~had~~ not done that / it.
14. She told her that she had nothing to do with her.
15. I told her that I had been playing with her.
16. She told me that they had been waiting for me.
17. He told me that the earth moves round the sun.
18. He said that when the cat is away the mice will play.
19. The teacher said that labour never goes in vain.
20. He said that he got up in the morning.
21. Ram told me that he loved his country very much.
22. My father said that Time and tide wait for no man.
23. He said that we are mortal.
24. She said that we can't escape death.
25. I said that Iron is more useful than gold.

In case of Adj — these — the
to face — those — the
this — it



26. He said told me that he knew what I had done
27. He said that he had been very polite and promised to do what he could for them.
28. She told me that she didn't know what my mother would say when she found her with me.

Exercise - 77

1. He said that he ~~had go~~ wanted to stay there that morning.
2. She said that ~~the~~ those flowers ~~was~~ were very beautiful.
3. They told her that they would see her the following ~~the~~ day.
4. He said that he was going away the next day.
5. She ~~said~~ told me that she couldn't give me ~~money~~ money that day.
6. The boy told his mother that ~~the boy~~ he would not go to school that day.
7. He said that ~~my~~ his mother would come the ~~2 day after the next day~~ in two days time
8. I said that I had done it the day ~~of~~ before.
9. She said that she had written to him ~~two day~~ before two days.
10. The farmer said that ~~the~~ he had bought the hen the previous day and he was going to sell it the next day.
11. She ~~said~~ told me that she couldn't meet me ~~the~~ the previous night, because she ~~had had was~~ had been so busy.
12. She said that her husband had died a year before

13. Sita told me that she had tried to do it the previous day but it couldn't be done because I ~~were absent~~ had been absent.

14. She said that she would join the office ~~next~~ the following week.

15. She said that she had seen a wild animal in the garden the day before.

16. He said that he had been trying to do it the day before.

17. The man said that he was intending ~~to~~ to do it ~~to~~ the next day.

18. He said that Ram and he ~~went~~ had gone to the river ~~yes~~ the day before.

19. He said that she ~~a~~ had arrived the day before and would go the next day.

20. She said that she couldn't go there this day because she was busy that time but she would go the next day.

⇒ यदि Reporting clause # past tense में रहे और Reported speech में आए हुए Adj/Adv. से यह स्पष्ट हो कि वस्तुएँ वक्ता के सामने है या उसके पास है। तब ऐसी स्थिति में Indirect speech में Adj/adv. को remoteness में नहीं बदलते है।

eg- He said, "This is my book."
I= He said that ~~t~~ the book (in his hand) was his book.

- I said, "I have been living here for many years."
= I said that I had been living here for many years.

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- He said, "I will do it now or never."
= He said that he ~~had been living~~ would do it now or never.

⇒ यदि Reporting clause, past tense में रहे और Reported speech में this / these (that / those) Adj. के रूप में हो तो वह Definite Article 'the' में बदल जाता है।

eg.- He said, "I want to buy this book for my son."
= He said that he wanted to buy the book for his son.
- She said, "I am buying these toys for my son."
= She said that she was buying the toys for her son.
- He said, "My friend is coming this month."
= He said that his friend was coming that month.

⇒ अगर Reporting clause में past tense में रहे, और Reported speech में this / these किसी Noun के बदले आया हो चाहे वह Noun प्रकट हो या न हो तो Indirect Narration में 'this' का 'It' और 'these' का 'they' हो जाता है।

eg- He came back with two empty bottles and said, "I found these beside your bed."
= He came back with two empty bottles and told me that he had found them beside my bed.
- He said, "We will discuss this tomorrow."
= He said that they would discuss it (the matter) the next day.

⇒ अगर Reporting clause में विशेष भाव का बोध हो तो Indirect Narration में इसी के अनुसार say / said को बदलते है

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=> अगर Reporting clause, past tense में हो और Reported speech में Noun, vocative case में हो तो वहाँ वह कभी-कभी Reporting clause का object भी होता है या ~~Reporting speech~~ Reported speech का 'Turm of address' के रूप में भी होगा।

eg- She said, "you should pay your attentiation to your study, my son."
= She said to her son, "You should pay your attention to your study."
or: She advised her son saying that he should pay his attention to his study.

=> vocative case के साथ adj/pronoun होता है, और यह वाक्य के शुरू में या अंत में होता है, लेकिन comma (,) के साथ रहेगा।

=> यदि Reporting clause का obj. न रहे और Reported speech में कोई Noun, vocative case में रहे तब वह सामान्यतः Reporting clause का obj. होता है।

=> यदि Reporting clause का obj. रहे और Reported speech में कोई Noun, vocative case में रहे तब वह सामान्यतः 'Turm of Address' के रूप में Reported speech में होता है और Indirect Narration में कभी-भी इसे Reporting verb का object नहीं बनाया जाता।

eg. He said, "Ram, you do not do your work well."
= He told Ram that he did not do his work well.
- The officer said, "You have ~~misp~~ misrepresented the fact."
= The officer remaked that I had misrepresented the fact.
- The teacher said, "I do not find you working hard."
= The teacher observed that he did not find me working hard.
(निरीक्षण करना)

- The headmaster said to the students, "I will expel you from the school if you make mistake again."
= The headmaster warned the students saying that he would expel him from the school if he made mistake again.

Saying → and say

⇒ यदि Reporting clause past tense में हो और Reported speech में कभी-कभी ऐसा verb आता है जिसे Indirect Narration में सीधे उपयोग करते हैं और that/sub हटा कर दिया जाता है।

eg. The boy said, "I hope to become an I.A.S. officer"
= The boy hoped to become an I.A.S. officer.

⇒ यदि Direct Narration के Reported speech में एक से अधिक sentences, ~~comma~~ आये हो तो Indirect Narration में सभी sentences को क्रमशः comma से जोड़ दिया जाता है तथा अंतिम तीन sentences में प्रथम दो sentences को "and" conjunction से तथा दूसरे (अंतिम) दो sentences को comma से जोड़ते हुए सबसे अंतिम वाले sentence को 'further added that' से बना दिया जाता है।

eg- He said, "I am busy. I cannot go to market."
= He said that he was busy. He further added that he could ~~cannot~~ not go to market.

He said that he was busy. He further added that he could not go to market.

Note, He further added that → फिर उसने अपने कथन में आगे कहा कि.

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- He said, "My friend has come from America. He is at the airport. I am going to recieve him."
= He said that his friend had come from America and that he was at the airport. He further added that he was going to recieve him.

Exercise 78

1. ~~He say tells that~~
~~He says that he is his friend and he is~~
1. He says that he is my friend I am his friend.
2. Sita will say that Everthing she has is mine.
3. She said that she ~~want~~ had wanted to give me her handkerchief.
4. They told ~~Sita~~ Sita that they ~~shall~~ would help her in case nobody ~~comes~~ came to help ~~g~~ her.
5. She said that she could never forget me.
6. He said that he should (would) come again ~~tomorrow~~ the next day.
7. The teacher ~~said that~~ told Mohan that what he ~~done~~ did was not good.
8. He said that he would punish me that day.
9. She ~~sai~~ told Radha that she would be awarded for the bravery ~~her have~~ (she had) shown that day.
10. He told Radha that she was his life

Friday

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11. He said that Many people ~~are~~ were not happy over the progress of India.

12. ~~The leader addressed~~
~~The leader told dear friends that I can't do~~
Addressing the people as dear friend the leader said that he could not do without their help.

13. Addressing the people as Brothers and sisters he said that he known very well that they had done everything for him that they could.

14. He prayed to the king as My Lord ~~that~~ (is not Add.) ~~he was ver and said that~~ he was very poor man and need his help.

15. He told (saying / advised / persuated) his sons that they should never forget that unity ~~was~~ is strength.



Turn the following into Indirect speech.

1. ~~conquest~~ "Comrades," said Pt. Neharu, "The Country needs your help."
– Addressing the people (contryman) as comrades Pt. Nehru said that the country ~~as~~ needed their help.

2. The leader said, "Brothers and sisters, I am thank full to you for the ~~great~~ honour you have given me today."
– ~~The leader thanked people as brothers and sisters and saiying th~~ I

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federation

9. The president of the ~~federation union~~ union ~~said~~ of students said, " Guys, I need your support to improve the standard of education of this university.

- Addressing the students as Guys the president of the union of students and said that ~~they~~ he needed their support to improve the standard of education of ~~this~~ the university.

(2) Addressing people as brothers and sisters the leader said that ~~I~~ he was thank full to ~~you~~ to them for the honour they ~~have~~ had given him that day.

Exercise - 7.9

1. He asked me whether I ~~am~~ was poor.
2. She asked me whether she was not helpful to me.
3. She asked me whether I had been busy.
4. He asked her whether he had ~~been~~ not been hepling her.
5. Ram asked me if I was going that day.
6. The boy asked his mother whether ~~you~~ she had sweets for him.
7. He asked his friend whether he had used him.
8. He asked the farmers whether they had enough money to buy sweets.

03-11-2022
Thursday

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9. He asked me whether I ~~you~~ had not gone there.
10. The girl asked him whether he could break the ~~that~~ lock.
11. He asked me whether I should do ~~this that~~ it.
12. He asked me whether I had written the letter.
13. He asked his mother whether she would give ~~me~~ him money.
14. He asked me whether I should not go to Patna.
15. He asked her whether she would have time to play.
16. He asked ~~to~~ her whether she knew ~~my~~ his father.
17. He asked me whether I did not play football.
18. She asked whether he helped me.
19. They asked me whether Ram didn't read in ~~your~~ my school.
20. He asked whether he ~~d came.~~ had come.
21. She asked me if ~~you I did not~~ I had not liked her sister.
22. He asked the boys whether they had ~~not~~ made ~~a~~ noises in the class.
23. He asked me whether I knew that the shoes I was ~~not~~ wearing were not a pair.
24. He asked her whether she ~~thinked~~ thought it might rain that day.
25. She asked me whether I ~~was~~ was sorry for what ~~you~~ I had done.
26. He asked me whether I knew the ~~perso~~ person I was living with had been a thief.

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27. He asked me whether I could tell him why he ~~gave up his study.~~
he had given up his study.
~~28. Ali said that said that~~
28. Ali asked ~~that~~ whether I knew what was ~~his~~ his name.
29. She asked me whether ~~you I thinked~~ thought she would help me.
30. He asked me whether it was clear to me.

⇒ Reporting clause चाहे present tense, past tense या Future tense में हो, Reported verb में आए Term of Address change होगा।
⇒ Reporting clause का object रहे, न रहे यदि Reported speech में, brothers ~~and~~ and sister, Gentlemen etc आए हो तो वह समान्यतः Term of Address हो होगा।
⇒ यदि Reporting clause में object आया हो और Reported speech में Term of Address हो तो Indirect Narration बनाते समय ~~Reping~~ Reporting verb के स्थान पर Addressed (Tense के अनुसार) देकर उसके object को देकर 'Term of Address' के पहले as ~~देकर~~ लगाकर लिखा जाता है। तब 'and said that' को लिखकर Reported speech को लिखा जाता है।
eg:- He said to me, "Friend, you don't take care of your health."
= He Addressed me as friend and said that I did not take care of my ~~health~~ health.
or, Addressing me as friend he said that, I did not take care of my health.

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⇒ अगर Reporting clause का obj न आया हो और Reported speech में Term of Address हो तो Indirect Narration में verb के स्थान पर Addressed (Tense के अनुसार) देकर उसके बाद Term of Address indicating Noun या pronouns (जैसे people, students, country man, को तथा तब Term of Address को लिखकर and said that लिखा जाता है।

eg. He said, "Gentlemen, thank you for your co-operation."
= He addressed the people as gentlemen and thanked them for their co-operation.
or, Addressing the people as gentlemen he thanked them for their co-operation.

⇒ यदि Reported speech में So, well, okay, O, since, I know, you know, I see, etc सभी सम्बोधन के अर्थ में हो तो इसे Indirect Narration में हटा दिया जाता है। लेकिन यदि ये सम्बोधन को छोड़कर किसी अन्य अर्थ में आए हों तो ये हटाये नहीं जायेंगे।

eg. The teacher said, "well mohan, I shall teach you English."
= The teacher told Mohan that he would teach him english.

⇒ ये सभी सम्बोधन सूचक words, sentence के शुरु में होते हैं जो comma (,) के साथ होते हैं।

⇒ यदि Reported speech में wellcome, thank you, Congratulate, thanks. etc शब्द अभिवादन के अर्थ में आये हो, तो ये Indirect Narration में verb बन जाते हैं।

eg. - He said, "wellcome, my friend."
= He wellcomed his friend.

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- He said to me, "Thanks."
= He thanked me.

=> यदि Reported speech में Good morning, Good night, good bey etc. अभिवादन हो तो Indirect Narration में verb, bade (V3) (Tense के According) use करते हैं लेकिन जब Happy new year, Happy birthday, Happy Diwali, best of luck, आदि शुभकामना देने के अर्थ में आया हो तो Indirect Narration में verb wish (Tense के According) होता है।

eg. He said to me, "Good morning. I am very glad to see you."
= He bade me good morning and said that he was very glad to see me.
- He said to me, "Happy new year."
= He wished me happy new year.
- He said to me, "Congrats."
= He ~~congratulated~~ congratulated me.

=> अगर ~~Reporting clause~~ Reported speech में बधाई का बोध कराने वाला कोई word आया हो तो Indirect Narration में उसे ही verb बनाया जाता है।

eg. He said to me, "Congrats."

=> यदि Reported speech में fool, edite, punish etc (foolish) से निन्दा का भाव प्रकट हो तो Indirect Narration का verb 'call' को बनाया जाता है।

eg. ~~He said to me. "Fool, you must do any~~
- He said to me, "Fool, you do not do any thing."
= He called me a fool and said that I did not do any thing.

05-11-2022
Saturday



Exercise - 80

1. He asked me ~~whether~~ why ~~you~~ I vexed him.
2. He asked me why I did not do as he commanded.
3. She asked what Ram ~~done~~ did.
4. He asked why he did not respect ~~to~~ me.
5. He asked his brothers why ~~you~~ they had gone there?
6. I asked my friend why he had not ~~appeared been appear~~ at the examination?
7. The boys ~~said~~ asked the oldwoman why she was sad.
8. The teacher asked us why we had ~~absented~~ been absent.
9. He asked Mohan what ~~you~~ he was interested in.
10. She asked when my mother was coming.

→ यदि Direct Narration के Reported speech Interrogative sentence में हो तो Indirect Narration में Reporting verb 'say' को Ask / enquire of / inquire / demanded of में change किया जाता है। तथा conjunction 'That' के जगह 'If' / 'whether' का प्रयोग किया जाता है। Direct Question को Indirect Question में बदल दिए जाते हैं।

→ यदि Reporting verb का object आया हो तो Indirect Narration में enquire of / demanded of / Ask को verb बनाया जाता है। जिसमें object के पहले 'to' नहीं लगाया जाता।

→ यदि Reported speech में sir / madam जैसे शब्द आये हो तो उसे हटा दिया जाता है। तथा respectfully

eg: He said to me, "Do you help your friend."
: He asked me ~~that~~ whether I helped my friend.

Helmet
Helmet

~~Nation Anthem - Rabindra~~

National Anthem - Ravindra Nath Tagor

- He said to me, "Do you help your friend?"
= He ~~asked me~~ enquired of me whether I helped my friend,
- She said to me, "Does he not go to church"
= She asked me if he did not go to church.
- He said to me, "Are you agree with me?"
= He asked me if I was agree with him.
- He said to his class teacher, "May I go out of class room, sir?"
= He asked his class teacher respectfully if he might go out of class-room.

⇒ जब Reported speech में 'Dear / Darling' शब्द आये हो तब Indirect Narration में 'Affectionately' लगाया जाता है।

⇒

~~Nadiya ...~~

07-11-2022
Monday

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Date ____

11. Ali asked me how I had ~~been~~ been preparing for the examination.
12. She asked me why I had ~~wanted~~ no time for her.
13. She asked me why I had wanted to meet her ~~friend.~~ father.
14. She asked her when he had done the job.
15. He asked her when she ~~should~~ would give ~~me~~ him her notebook.
16. He asked the travellers what he could do for them.
17. He asked why he ~~would~~ should help ~~you~~ me.
18. He asked me what my father's name ~~was~~ ~~is~~.
19. She asked what my mother was.
~~20. They asked me who I was and what you did I wanted~~
~~21. He asked who me distous disturbes.~~
20. They asked me who I was ~~me~~ and what ~~did~~ ~~you~~ I wanted.
21. He asked who disturbed me.
22. She asked who could cheat her.
23. They asked me who was helping me.
24. He asked who had killed my dog.
25. She asked how many girls were dancing that ~~to~~night.
26. He asked how much money I could give ~~me~~ him for the service he had done to ~~you~~ me.
27. He asked me how many cows I had ~~..~~.
~~28. He asked me how many cows had~~
28. They asked who would save them.
29. She asked me whose car I had borrowed the previous ~~last~~ night.

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Date

30. I asked her why she thought it might be dangerous.
31. the doctor asked how many sleeping pills I had taken.
32. He asked why ~~I~~ I should help me when you didn't care for him.
33. He asked which team the match had won.
34. He asked the stranger what ~~you~~ was you and where you was coming from.
35. He asked which country I ~~you did~~ lived in.
36. He asked me what ~~would I~~ I should do.
37. He asked what was wrong ~~was~~ with it.
38. He asked me what would save we.
39. He asked what the main ~~was~~ problem was here.
40. He asked what ~~this was~~, it was.
41. He asked what had happend.

Exercise 81

1. ~~He asked me~~ He told me that the time had come when I had to show my strength.
2. He told her that he ~~had~~ wanted to know why she hadn't gone there.
3. The teacher asked what had made me do ~~this~~, it.
4. The man asked what would happen if the strike continues.
5. He told me that I could keep that one if I liked.

08-11-2022
Tuesday

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Date

6. The teacher said that he would prove ~~now~~ then that the earth moves round the sun.
7. ~~The child said that~~ The child asked ~~if~~ what ~~did not~~ it mattered if he didn't go to school that day.
8. He said that It might rain ~~tomorrow.~~ the following day/ the next day.
9. She asked ~~that~~ if where ~~you~~ I had gone the previous day.
10. He asked if ~~you~~ I ~~did not meet her two~~ had not met her two days before.
11. He told me that he knew he had been a robber.
12. The teacher said that Labour never ~~went~~ goes in vain.
13. He said that A drowning man ~~would~~ will catch at a straw. (डूबते को तिनके का सहारा)
14. He said that that was ~~my horse~~ his horse and if he didn't prove it in a few hours he would give up his claim.
15. He told himself ~~that~~ finding no remedy that It was better to die than to live in such misery as he was compelled to suffer from a master who ~~treats~~ treated him and has always had treated him so ~~unkin~~ unkindly.
16. The teacher said that he had told me before, that when he was speaking, I should be silent.
17. ~~He said that~~ He asked ~~that~~ if he would go to the theatre.

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18. She asked ~~that~~ if she would open the gate.
19. She asked me if I ~~would~~ should help her.
I replied in the affirmative.
20. He asked me if ~~you were~~ I was ill.
I replied in the negative.
21. He asked if ~~you had~~ I had read the book.
I replied in the affirmative.
22. He asked her if she had ~~sleep~~ slept well the previous night.
She replied in the negative.
23. He asked if I went there everyday.
I replied in the affirmative.

Exercise 85

1. He wished that I might get success.
2. The mother blessed ~~her~~ son that God might bless me.
prayed
3. He wished her that ~~she~~ I might succeed.
4. He ~~wished~~ ~~blessed~~ that God might save the king.
wished prayed
5. They ~~blessed~~ wished that ~~Long live~~ their friendship might live long.
6. The people wished that ~~Long live~~ the king might live long.
7. The woman cursed me that I might die of cholera.
8. The priest blessed me that I might be happy.
9. The labourers wished that ~~long to live~~ their unity might live long.
10. He prayed that God might pardon this sinner.

(पापी)

at once - शीघ्र

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11. ~~My father wished me that God might help me.~~ (prayed)

My father prayed to God that I might help.

12. He cursed me that I might die.

13. The hermit blessed that I might be blessed with a son.

14. We wished/prayed that the soul of Gandhiji might get peace in the heaven.

15. He ~~wished~~ prayed that Heaven might have pity on him. ~~me~~

16. He ~~blessed their followmen~~ prayed that God might bless all. who ~~loved their~~ fellowmen

17. ~~He bles wish~~

17. He wished that the chief minister might live long.

18. He wished that I might live long.

20. He blessed me that I might live long.

⇒ यदि Direct Narration में Reported speech में 'optative sentence' आया हो तो Indirect Narration में Reporting verb को optative sentence के भाव के अनुसार 'wished'/'blessed'/'prayed'/'cursed' में बदला जाता है।

⇒ 'Optative sentence' की मुख्य पहचान :- May से शुरू तथा अन्त sign of exclamation (!) से होता है लेकिन Indirect Narration में 'May' को 'might' में बदलकर तथा sign of exclamation (!) को सदा के लिए हटा दिया जाता है।

⇒ कभी-कभी optative sentence का verb, save/ live/ bless रहता है तो 'May' को हटाया जाता है तब Indirect Narration में 'might' को देना होता है।

⇒ Object नहीं रहने पर Indirect Narration में, wished तथा prayed को use कर सकते हैं। परन्तु blessed तथा cursed को बिना Object के use नहीं किया जाता।

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⇒ Reporting verb के object नहीं रहने की स्थिति में Reported speech (optative sentence) का sub को लि Indirect Narration में ~~~~ wished / bless / prayed / cursed का object बना दिया जाता है।

⇒ Prayed के बाद हमेशा 'to' आता है अगर obj हो

eg. - He said to me, "May our prime minister live long!"
= He wished that their prime minister might live long.
- He said, "May you get grand success!"
= He wished that I might get grand success.
- She said to her ~~child~~ son, "May you live long!"
= She blessed her son that he might live long.
- He said to me, "May ~~god~~ God help you!"
= He prayed that ~~god~~ God might help ~~you~~ me.
or, He prayed to God that He might help me.
- She said to me, "May you die of cholera!"
= She cursed me that I might die of cholera.
- He said to me, "God save you from all evils!"
= He prayed that God might save me ~~~~ from all evils.

wish - (कामना)
bless - (आशीर्वाद)
~~pray~~ pray - (प्रार्थना)
curse - (श्राप)

Exercise - 8.2 82

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1. He ordered me to go there.
2. the commander commanded his men to fight well.
3. The old man ~~orderde~~ ordered his servant to close the door.
4. He requested ~~of~~ her to help ~~me.~~ him.
5. He requested me to give ~~me~~ him my bicycle.
6. She requested me to give her some money.
7. the doctor advised me to Take care of my health.
8. Ram ordered ~~it to do~~ to me to do it at once
9. I ordered to my servent to go to market.
10. the saint persuaded me to believe in God.
11. The teacher ordered ~~students~~ me standup on the Bench.
12. The teacher ~~ordered~~ urged me to be quiet~~ed~~ and ~~Asked~~ listen.
13. He ~~ordered~~ her to wait fo him till he return
14. She offered me ~~to have~~ a cup of tea.
15. ~~My father pur~~ persuaded me not to walk in the sun
or. My father forbade me to walk in the sun.
16. Ram forbade his servant to do ~~this~~ it.
17. He ~~pu~~ persuaded his son not to kill birds.
18. He adviesed ~~to~~ not to sleep late.
or He forbade me to sleep late.
19. The teacher ~~ordered students to not~~ Forebade us to talk in the class.
20. the doctor advised me not to smoke.
21. He requested me to tell him a ~~new~~ new story.
22. He asked me to go ~~come~~ there the following day.
23. He offered me a cup of tea.
or. He requested me to have a cup of tea

Error

24. I asked /advised her to have patience.
25. She ordered me to do ~~this work~~/ ~~that~~ the work.
26. They requested me to ~~do~~ help them.
27. ~~The nurse ordered my mouth to be open.~~
The nurse asked me to open my mouth.

Exercise - 83

1. The teacher advised me to work hard if I ~~to~~ wanted to succeed.
2. The teacher ordered us to show ~~me~~ him the work that ~~w~~ we had done.
3. The farmer forbade his wife to Ask so many curious questions.
4. The captain of the team ~~commanded~~/ ~~urged~~/ encouraged ~~persuated~~ the players to try ~~to win~~.
5. The teacher ordered the Boys to read ~~me~~ ~~his~~ their lessons well. / persuated
6. Titania ~~asked~~/ ~~ordered~~ requested Bottom to ~~come~~ go and to sit with her on the bed of flowers.
7. Hari the boys to depend on ~~what the said~~ say.
8. The teacher ordered/ urged not to make a noise when ~~I~~ he was in the class.
Or The teacher forbade to make a noise when he was in the class.
9. Ranjan requested to his friend to lend him his pencil.
10. The princess requested me to calm ~~yourself~~ myself.
11. He forbade me to Ask so many questions.
12. He ~~or~~ ordered me to stop that horrible noise.

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Saturday

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Date

13. She advised me to try my luck elsewhere.
14. He ordered/ asked his daughter, to take his golden jug, and fetch him some water from the well.
15. He requested me to remember what he had told me.
16. ~~Judge ordered to call the first witness.~~
or Judge ordered the first witness to be called.
17. Rajendra ordered Anil to ~~bring~~ take them there quickly.
18. She ordered the maid to go and to send off the letter.
19. The teacher ~~forebad~~ forbade me to sleep late and to miss the train.
20. The teacher ordered the students to keep the books in ~~there~~ their bags.
21. He ordered the servants to take their things and to be gone.
22. The driver ~~encouraged~~/ requested the passengers to hurry up.
23. The teacher persuated/ advised them not to waste ~~their~~ their time.
or The teacher forbade them to waste their time.
24. He advised her to look before ~~you~~ you leap.
25. He warned me not to believe everything ~~me~~ I heared.
26. I forbade John to touch ~~that~~ the switch.
27. She asked ~~advised~~/told us to do whatever we liked.
28. She asked/told me to read it for myself if I ~~do~~ did not believe what ~~I~~ she said is correct.
29. She warned ~~ordered~~ me to remember to switch off when I had finished.
30. He ~~requested~~ persuated me to help her the time I felt she was in need.

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Monday

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Date

31. I forbade to drive so fast when the road is busy.
32. My mother asked me to stand by the window and tell her if anyone went into the house opposite.

Exercise 84:

1. He requested me to lend him my pen.
2. He asked me to shut the door. (requested)
3. He requested her to make tea for him.
4. He suggested that they should start the work.
5. Mrs Gandhi always suggested that they should work for the country day and night.
6. Jack suggested to Jill that they should go to play.
7. He suggested me that we should sing together.
8. I suggested him that we should go for a picnic.
9. He suggested me that we should stop then and finish it later.
10. He wished that he should catch the train.
11. He wished that he should stay there.
12. He wished that he should rest in peace.
13. She wished that I should go out.
14. He requested his father that I might be allowed to watch TV.
15. He requested his mother that he might be allowed to play there.
16. God wished that there should be light and there was light.
17. The hare suggested to the tortoise that they should run a race.
18. He proposed me that they should stay there till the storm had passed.

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19. He suggested to them that ~~he~~ they should have a rest for a while.

20. He suggested to me that ~~I~~ we should leave the matter till ~~tomorrow~~ the next day.

Exclamatory sentence in Indirect Narration:

⇒ यह सदा याद रखें कि विस्मयादिबोधक शब्दों (Exclamatory words) का प्रयोग Indirect speech में नहीं किया जाता है। उन्हें छोड़ देना चाहिए या किसी Qualifing Adverb या Adverbial phrase के द्वारा सूचित करना चाहिए। जैसे:—

- She said, "How beautiful the sunset is!"
= She exclaimed with delight that the sunset was very beautiful.

- I said, "Alas! she is no more!"
= I exclaimed with grief that she was no more.

- He said, "look out! there is a snake behind you."
= He shouted to warn me that there ~~was~~ was a snake behind you.

⇒ उपर्युक्त उदाहरणों से यह स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि वक्ता का भाव Exclamation के भाव को व्यक्त करता है। दूसरे प्रकार के वाक्य को Indirect speech में बदलते समय मूल वाक्य के किसी भी शब्द को बिना किसी कारण के नहीं बदला जा सकता है लेकिन इसके विपरीत Exclamatory sentence में वास्तविक विस्मय (~~Autual~~ (Actual Exclamation) को कभी-भी जैसा का वैसा व्यक्त नहीं किया जा सकता है।

~~31. He forbade to drive so fast when the road was busy.~~

~~He persuaded her not to drive so fast when the road was busy.~~

Note:- Reported speech में ऐसे शब्द जिन्हें छोड़ दिया गया है, परंतु जिनका अर्थ स्पष्ट हो, वैसे शब्दों को Indirect speech में प्रकट करना आवश्यक है। ऐसे omissions मुख्य रूप से exclametory sentence में पाए जाते हैं।

- He said, "your money or your life, lady!"
- The lady said, "Oh!"

= He told the lady that she must pay him money or he would kill her.

= The lady cried out in terror to hear this.

→ Exclametory sentence को Direct speech से Indirect speech में बदलते समय निम्नांकित नियमों का पालन करें-

Rule 1. Reported speech में प्रयुक्त Exclametory sentense को Indirect Narration में Assertive sentence में बदल दिया जाता है। conjunction के रूप में that का प्रयोग कर, sign of exclamation (!) के साथ-साथ सभी चिन्हों को हटा दिया जाता और वाक्य के अन्त में full stop का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Rule 2. Reported speech में प्रयोग किए गये Exclametory sentence में Indirect speech में बदलते समय Reporting verb 'said' या 'told' को भिन्न तरीके से बदलते हैं - [A] Reported speech में प्रयुक्त exclametory sentence से खुशी या प्रसन्नता का भाव प्रकट हो, तो Reporting verb 'said' या 'told' को exclaimed with joy, exclaimed delight या

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Tuesday

exclaimed with happily में बदल दिया जाता है।

[B] यदि वाक्य से ~~poor, come~~ या दुःख, गम या विषाद का भाव प्रकट हो तो Reporting verb 'said' या 'told' को exclaimed with grief, exclaimed with ~~shorow~~ sorrow या exclaimed saidly में बदल दिया जाता है।

[C] reported speech में प्रयुक्त exclametory sentence से किसी की तारिफ या प्रशंसा का भाव सूचीत हो तो Reporting verb 'said' / 'told' को praised, Applauded, Admired या Eclaimed with Applause में बदल दिया जाता है।

[D] Exclametory sentence से आश्चर्य का भाव प्रकट हो, तो Reporting verb 'said' या 'told' को Exclaimed with surprise या Exclaimed with Astonishment में बदल दिया जाता है।

[E] Exclametory sentence से नफरत या घृणा का भाव प्रकट हो तो Reporting verb 'said' या told को exclaimed with contempt या exclaimed with disgust मे बदल दिया जाता है।

[F] यदि वाक्य से क्रोध या रोस का भाव प्रकट हो, तो 'said'/'told' को Exclaimed with ~~Angre~~ anger में बदल दिया जाता है।

[G] Reported speech में प्रयोग किए गए Exclametory sentence से यदि कोई अन्य भाव प्रकट हो, तो ऐसी स्थिती में Indirect Narration में उसके समानार्थक शब्द जैसे :- ~~cried~~ cried, ~~decleared~~ decleared, shouted, ~~bad~~ bade, आदि का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Rule-3:- Reported speech में प्रयोग किये गए Exclamatory sentence में How, what और who का प्रयोग अधिकता दिखाने के अर्थ में किया गया हो, तो Indirect speech बनाते समय उन्हें हटा दिया जाता है।

30-11-2022
Wednesday

और उनके स्थान पर क्रमशः very, great, very much, very great, greatly, excellent, strange इत्यादि और None, No one या Nobody का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Note:— यदि Reported speech के exclamatory sentence में How या What के बाद Adjective या Adverb रहने पर Indirect speech में What या How के जगह पर very का प्रयोग किया जाता है। परन्तु What या How के बाद अगर 'Noun' रहे तो Great या कोई अन्य suitable 'Adjective' का प्रयोग किया जाता है। उसी तरह यदि Exclamatory sentence में ~~How~~ Who का प्रयोग किया गया हो तो Indirect speech में ~~How~~ who के बदले None, No one, या Nobody का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Rule 4. Reported speech में प्रयुक्त Exclamatory sentence में आए ~~और~~ Hurrah!, Hip-Hip-hurrah!, Ha!, से प्रसन्नता, Alas! और Ah! आह से दुःख, Bravo! और welldone! से शाबासी, Hark! से ध्यान, What! और Oh! से आश्चर्य और कभी-कभी ~~शारिरीक~~ Oh! से शारिरिक पिड़ा और Fie-fie-fie! से नफरत का भाव प्रकट होता है। अतः Indirect speech में इनके बदले क्रमशः Joy, sorrow, Applause, Attention, surprize और disgust का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Rule 5. Tense और ~~person~~ person जैसे शेष परिवर्तन Assertive sentence की तरह ही होता है।

- The ~~capicity~~ captain said, "Hurrah! we have won the match."
= The captain exclaimed with delight that they had won the match.
- The principal said, "Bravo! boys, you have done well."
= The principal applauded the boys and said that they ~~&~~ had done well.

- He said to me, "Idiot!"
= He called me an idiot.

- He said, "Stopid!"
- He called ~~you~~ me stopid.



- She said, "How beautiful the sight is!"
= She exclaimed with joy/surprise that the sight was very beautiful.
- He said, "What a fool you are!"
= He exclaimed with surprise that I was a great fool.
- She said, "What an idea!"
- She exclaimed with surprised that it was an excellent idea.

⇒ जब Reporting clause में object आया हो तो Ind. speech में and said + obj + that / and told + obj that का प्रयोग किया जाता है लेकिन Reported speech में प्रसन्नता / तारिफ का भाव आता है तो Reporting clause में obj. न होने की स्थिति में भी ~~object~~ and said that से बनाया जाता है।

⇒ जब Exclamatory sentence का भाव नहीं समझ में आता है तो इस स्थिति में सभी के साथ हम 'exclaimed with surprised' से बनाया जा सकता था।

⇒ जब Reported speech में "What an idea / What a fool" जैसे omissions वाले sentence में जब वस्तु सूचक शब्द (idea) आता है तो It is जोड़ ~~दिया जाता~~ कर बनाया जाता है जब व्यक्ति सूचक (fool) आये तो उसे 'He/I' (suitable pronoun) से बनाया जाता है।

So, well, okay, O, since, I know, you know, I see etc ~~to~~ Addressing

26-10-2022
Wednesday

- He said, "My friend has come from America. He is at the airport. I am going to receive him."
= He said that his friend had come form America and that he was at the airport. He further added that he was going ~~to me~~ receive him.
- He said to me, "Friend, you donot take care of your ~~hot~~ health."
= He addressed ~~to~~ me as friend and said that I did not take care of my ~~hot~~ health
or, Addressing me as friend he said that I did not take care of my health.
- He said, "Gentlemen, thank you for your co-operation.
= He addressed the people as gentlemen and thanked them for their co-operation.
or, Addressing the people as gentlemen he ~~than~~ thanked them for their co-operation.
- The teacher said, "Well Mohan, I shall teach you English"
= The teacher told Mohan that he would teach him English.

He said, "welcome, my friend."
He ~~told his~~ welcomed his friend.
He said to me, "Thanks!" / "thank you."
He ~~told~~ thanked me. आभिवादन (by-
He said to me, "Good morning. I am very glad to see you."
He bade me good morning and said that he was ~~to~~ very glad to see me.
शुभकामना (Happy New year / Diwali, birthday → wished best of luck

this - that
these - Those } Time

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- He said, "we will discuss this tomorrow"
= He said that they would discuss it (the matter) the next day.
- She said, "You should pay your attention to your study, my son."
= She said to her son ~~that~~, "You should pay your attention to your study."
= She advised her son saying that he should pay his attention to his study.

and said

- He said, ~~Ram~~, "Ram, you donot do your work well."
= He told Ram that ~~you~~ he did not do his work well.
- The officer said, "You have misrepresented the fact"
= The officer remaked that I had ~~might~~ misrepresented the fact.
- The teacher said, "I donot find you working hard."
= The teacher observed that he did not find me working hard.
- The head master said to the student, "I will ~~ex~~ expel you from the school if you make mistake again."
= The head master warned the student saying that he would expel him from the school if he made mistake again.
- The boy said, "I hope to become an IAS officer
= The boy hoped to become an IAS officer.
- He said, "I am busy, I cannot go to market."
He said ~~that~~ that he was busy. He further added that he could not go to market.

Must - Morality, Duty suggestion - No change
universal truth
Compulsion - change - ~~has to~~ will have to, shall have to

~~nearned~~

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Date ______

this - that
these - those
here - there
hence - thence
now - then
thus - so
today - that day
yesterday - the day before / the previous day
the day before yesterday - two days before
tomorrow - the next day / following day
the day after tomorrow - in two days time
next week / year, etc. - the following week / year etc.
last week / year, etc - the previous week / year etc.
a year ago - a year before / the previous year

- He said to me, "You will help your friend."
= He told me that I should help my friend.
- I said to him, "I shall help you."
= I told him that ~~he~~ I should help him.
- She said to me, "I shall help you."
= She told me that she would help me.
- I said to him, "you will not go to city."
= I told him that he would not go to city

Doubt
- he says to me, "You must go to stadium at once."
= He tells me that ~~must~~ have go to stadium at once.
- He says to me, "you must go to city tomorrow."
= He tells me that I shall have to go to city ~~the following day~~. tomorrow

- He said to me, "you must go to stadium at once."
= He told me that I ~~must~~ had to go to stadium ~~at once~~ at once. ~~the next day~~

~~Deepa~~ 7209662346 This - It / these - They } in Noun



Deepak Kumar:

- He said to me, "You must go to city tomorrow."
= He told me that I would have to go to city ~~tomorrow~~ the next day.

- He said, "This is my book."
= He said that this (the book in his hand) was his book.

- I said, "I have been living here for many years."
= I said that I had been living here for many years.

- He said, "I will do it now or never."
= He said that he would do it now or never.

- He said, "I want to buy this book for my son."
= He said that he wanted to buy the book for his son.

- She said, "I am buying these toys for my son."
= She said that she was buying the toys for her son.

- He said, "My friend is coming this month."
= He said that his friend was coming that month.

- He came back with ~~two~~ two empty bottles and said, "I found these beside your bed."
= He came back with two empty bottles and ~~said~~ told me that he had found them beside my bed.

Direct - The sunday Times said, "we are going to start our new magazine section this month."
Indirect - The sunday times ~~do ctes~~ declared that it was going to start its ~~new magazige~~ new magazine section that month

- He said to me, "you do not do your work well."
He told me that I did not do my work well.

(Typing mistake)

- He said, "you do not do your work well."
= He said that I did not do my work well.
or, He told me that I did not do my work well.
or, He said that we did not do our work well.
or, He told ~~me that~~ us that we did not do our work well

- She said, "you should not laugh at yourself."
= She said that I should not laught at myself.
or She told me that I should not laught at myself.
- She said, "you should not laught at yourselves."
= She said that we should not laught at ourselves.
or She told us that we should not laugh at ourselves.

- I said, "you do not do your work well."
~~or~~. I said that he did not do his work well.
or, I told ~~to~~ him that he did not do his work well
or, I said that she did not do her work well.
or I ~~said~~ told her that she did not do her work well
or I said that they did not do their work well
or. I told them that they did not do their work well

General truth
Universal truth
Habitual truth
→ No change

past Indef and pas contit are in time Clause is no change.

- I said, "you do not do anything for yourself.
= I said that he did not do anything for himself.
or, I told him that he did not do anything for himself.
Or I said that she did not do anything for herself
or I told her that she did not do anything for herself.

- I said, "you do not do anything for yourselves
= I said that they do not do anything for ~~their~~
or, I told them that do not do any " " themselves
-thing for themselves.

- I said, "you should take care of your wife."
= I said that he should take care of his wife.
or, I told him that he should take care of his wife
or, I said that they should take care of their wife.
or, I told them that they should take care of their wife.

= I said, "you should take care of your wife yourself.
= I said that he should take care of his wife himself.
or, I told him that he should take care of his wife, himself.

- I said, "you should take care of your wife yourselves
= I said that they should take care of their wife themselves
or, I told them that they should take care of their wife themselves.

~~order~~
ordered / commanded / bade.

— I said, "You should take care of your husband."
= I said that she should take care of her husband.
or, I told her that she should take care of her husband.
or, I said that they should take care of their husband.
or, I ~~sa~~ told ~~the~~ them that they should take care of their husband.
— I said, "you should take care of your husband yourself."
= I said ~~that~~ that she should take care of ~~you~~ her husband ~~y~~ herself.
or I told her that she should take care of her husband herself
~~or I said~~ I said, "you should take care of your husband yourselves."
= I said ~~the~~ that they should take care of their husband themselves.
or I told them that they should take care of their husband themselves.

• Changement of tense of verb of P. speech

— He says to me, "I want to help you."
= He tells me that he wants to help me.

She said to me, "I had a cup of tea."
— She told me that she had a cup of tea.
Or she told me that she had had a cup of tea.

Optative - wished / blessed / prayed / cursed

horself Herself (Obj) (A.B.C.D) Save / Live / bless

EXAMINABLE

- She said to me, "Which teacher helps you in the exam hall?"
= She enquired of me which teacher helped me in the exam hall.
- He said to me, "whom does she help in the exam hall?"
= He asked me whom she helped in the exam hall.
- He said, "who are you and what do you want?"
= He asked who I was and what I wanted.
- He said to me, May our prime minister live long!"
= He wished that their prime minister might live long.
- He said, "May you get grand success!"
= He wished that I might get grand success.
- She said to her son, "May you live long!"
= She blessed her son that he might live long.
- He said to me, "may God help you!"
= He prayed that God might help me.

Or, He prayed to God that He might help me.
- She said to me, "May you die of cholera!"
= She cursed me that I might die of cholera.
- He said to me, "God save you from all evils!"
= He prayed that God might save me from all evils.
- The teacher said to the class, "Stand up."
= The teacher ordered the class to stand up.

~~affectionately~~ command tage

Affectionately — enquire / demand of

Dear / ~~darling~~ darling — Interrogative — ask enquire of / If / whether

- He said to me, "Do you help your friend?"
= He enquired of me whether I helped my friend.
- She said to me, "Does he not go to church?"
= She asked me if he did not go to church.
- He said to me, "Are you agree with me?"
= He asked me if I was agree with him.
- He said to his class teacher, "May I go out of class room, Sir?" (darling).
= He asked his class teacher respectfully if he might go out of class room.

- I said, ~~to~~ to Mohan, "Do you go to ~~ca~~ church
- He said, "Yes, I do."
= I asked Mohan if he went to church.
= He said / replied that he did.

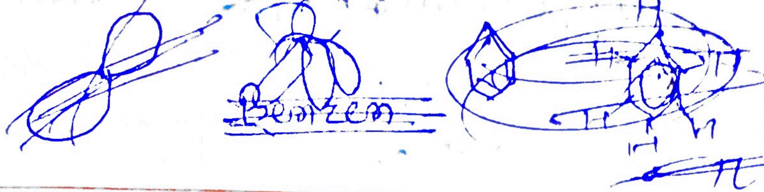
or, He replied in the affirmative and said that he went to church.

- He said to me, "Did you know him?
- I said, "No, sir."
= I said / replied respectfully that I hadn't.

or - I replied respectfully in the negative.

- He said to me, "She wants to help you, doesn't she?"
= He said to me, "Does she not want to help you?
= He enquired of me if she did not want to help me.
- She said to me, "You did not go to temple, did you?"
= She said to me, "Did you go to temple?"
= She asked me whether I had gone to temple.

(margin notes: 12 = 201 ; 4C = ... ; (n c r) ; (mpc))



Page No.
Date

- The old man said to his servant, "Go and bring me a glass of water."

= The old man ordered his servant to go and bring him a glass of water.

- The king said to his commander-in-chief, "Crush the rebellion."

= The king commanded his commander-in-chief to crush the rebellion.

- He said to his friend, "write an application to the manager."

= He bade his friend to write an application to the manger.

- The warden said to the student, "Don't go out of this hostel."

= The warder ordered the student not to go out of the hostel.

Requested/ prayed/ begged/ implored/ solicited/ entreated etc. [illegible]

- She said, "Do it at once."

= She ordered it to be done at once.

- "Call the first witness," said the judge.

= The judge ordered the first witness to be called.

- He said to me, "kindly help me."

= He requested me to help him.

- She said to me, "please give me something to eat."

= She requested me to give her something to eat.

- They said to me, "Don't punish us sir."

= They respectfully begged me not to punish them.

- She said to her husband, "Forgive this boy for his first mistake."

= She implored her husband to forgive the boy for his first fault.

Forbid - Forbade - forbidden
V1 V2 V3 | Advised/persuaded/exhorted/ ~~Advised~~ forbade/ urged etc.
~~Forbid, Forbade, Forbidden~~ — negative.

- "Be merciful to me, O Lord," "for I am a sinner", said he.
= He prayed to the Lord to be merciful to him for he was a sinner.
- The servant said to his owner, "Please allow me to go home in puja holidays."
= The servant entreated his master to allow him to go home in puja holidays.
- She said to her son, "Don't waste your time"
= She advised her son not to waste his time.
- The doctor said to me, "walk in the morning to remain healthy.
= The doctor advised me to walk in the morning to remain healthy.
- He said to me, "Don't waste my time."
= He forbade me to waste his time.
- She said to student, "Never tell a lie in your life."
= She advised the student never to tell a lie in his life.
- Pt. Nehru said to his countrymen, "Fight the evils of casteism."
= Pt. Nehru exhorted his country men to fight the evils of casteism.
- The old man said to his erring son, "Follow the foot steps of Gandhijee." बिगड़ैल = erring
= The oldman persuaded his erring son to follow the foot steps of Gandijee. (समझाना)
- The speaker said, "Be quiet, boys and listen to my words attentively."

us को they में

= The speaker urged the boys to be quiet and listen to his words attentively.

- He said to me, "Do help me."

= He requested me to help him.

- The teacher said to me, "Do labour hard to get grand success."

= The teacher advised me to labour hard to get grand success.

Suggested / proposed — should / might — they

$x^3 - 4x + 16 = 0$

$x^3 + 0x^2 - 4x + 16 = 0$

$x^3 - x^2 + x^2 - x + 3x + 16$

$x^3 - 6x + 2x + 16 = 0$

$x(x^2 - 6) + 2(x$

2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64

might be permitted / allowed to — should (when wished) sense

Request, ordered, wishes — should

1. He said to the boys, "Let us go somewhere else."

= He suggested/proposed to the boys that they should go somewhere else.

2. I said to my friends, "Let us dance together."

= I proposed to my friends that we should dance together.

- He said to the headmaster, "Let me appear at Board Exam."

= He requested the headmaster that he might be allowed to appear at Board Exam.

- The officer said to the peon, "Let him come in."

= The officer ordered the peon that he might be permitted to come in.

The teacher said, "Let there be a circle."
= The teacher supposed that to be a circle.
"मान लो कि यह एक वृत है"

- She said, "Let me be your personal secretary."
= She wished that she should be my personal secretary.

She said, "Don't forget to bring me a precious gift, my bro."
= She reminded her brother to bring me a precious gift.

He said, "Could you please post this letter?
= He requested me politely to post the letter.

- How beautiful this ~~sister is~~! sight is!
- Ha! my brother has stood ~~to~~ first on the list.

Exclamatory sentence in Indirect Narration

⇒ यह सदा याद रखें कि विस्मयादिबोधक शब्दों (Exclamatory words) का प्रयोग Indirect speech में नहीं किया जाता जा सकता है।
उन्हें छोड़ देना चाहिए या किसी qualifine Adverb या Adverbial phrase के द्वारा सूचित करना चाहिए। जैसे -

- She said, "How beautiful the sunset is!"
= She exclaimed with delight that the sunset was very beautiful.

- I said, "Alas! she is no more."
= I exclaimed with grief that she was no more.

- He said, "Look out! there is a snake behind you."
= He shouted to warn me that there was a snake behind me.

उपर्युक्त उदाहरणों से यह स्पष्ट हो जाता है, कि वक्ता का भाव Exclamation के भाव को व्यक्त करता है।